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Indian Labour Gazette

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INDUSTRIAL AWARDS IN INDIA—AN ANALYSIS

LABOUR BUREAU PUBLICATION NO. 9

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The awards, etc., analysed in this monograph cover a period from 1939 to 1950 and deal with such topics as jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunals, minimum wages, dearness allowance, night shift allowance, leave and holidays with pay, profit sharing and profit bonus, provision for the future of workers, compensation for involuntary unemployment, payment of wages during a period of strike or lockout, retrenchment and reinstatement. It also contains appendices in tabular form showing basic minimum wages, dearness allowance, leave with pay, provident fund and gratuity recommended by Adjudicators, etc., and legislative provisions regarding holidays with pay in various countries.

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Indian Labour Gazette

Vol. IX]

July, 1951

[No. 1

PRODUCTION IN THE PAPER MILL INDUSTRY IN INDIA, 1950

The paper mill industry in India made considerable progress during the second world war (1939-45). Production of paper and paper board (excluding straw board) increased to about 1,08,000 tons in 1945 as compared to a total production of 53,000 tons in 1937 in spite of the fact that the period was one of difficulties for the industry as imports of wood pulp had to be curtailed drastically on account of war-time import difficulties. Fortunately, however, certain raw materials like bamboo and *sabai* grass were available at home in plenty and there was an increasing demand for paper. The need for self-sufficiency gave an impetus to the industry and utmost efforts were made to produce the maximum possible with the resources available.

The peak level of production attained in 1945 could not however be kept up during the post-war period as the mills had to consider the question of quality as well, especially as world competition in paper had once again revived with the end of the war. Production in 1946 thus dropped to about 1,06,000 tons.

The partition of India had its effects on the paper mill industry also. Some of the bamboo yielding areas were lost to Pakistan with the result that the supplies of this essential raw material to the mills in Bengal considerably diminished. Supplies of rosin, salt, lime and rags which used to be available from West Pakistan were also not forthcoming. A number of trained workers in the industry migrated to Pakistan and new workers had to be recruited in their places. The transport position became very acute and a number of mills had to close down for a short period due to non-availability of raw materials. In addition, there were a number of work-stoppages resulting from industrial disputes and about 1,17,130 mandays were lost to the industry during 1947 as against 14,389 in 1946. All these factors and others such as the reduction in hours of work affected considerably the production of paper and paper board in 1947, which dropped by more than 12 per cent. below the 1946 level.

Conditions, however, improved considerably after 1947 and there was a gradual increase in production during 1948 and 1949. Efforts were made to find the essential raw materials from new sources in Bihar and Orissa for the mills in Bengal. The State Governments were requested to accord to the paper mills long-period leases of bamboo and grass forests at favourable rates so that they could develop these areas to ensure a steady supply of raw materials. Plans were worked out for the turn-round of wagons required for the movement of raw materials and finished goods to and from the paper mills. Coal freight concessions were granted to the mills in the form of a rebate of 12½ per cent. There were fewer disputes resulting in

strikes and lockouts and the number of mandays lost dropped to 5,486 in 1948 and 14,099 in 1949. As a result of all these improvements production increased during these years. The installed capacity has also increased by about 5,000 tons during 1949 as a result of the resumption of manufacture by the Sirpur Paper Mills and the Andhra Paper Mills.

Annual figures of production for the years 1946 to 1949 and monthly figures for the year 1950 are given in the following table and the index numbers of production have been worked out on the average monthly output of 1946 to indicate the current trends. These figures relate to 16 leading mills which account for the bulk of paper production in India.

TABLE I

Production of Paper and Paper Board

1							Output in tons	Output as per cent. of monthly average for 1946	Index* (Base: 1946=100)
							2	3	4
1946	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,05,993	100	100
1947	.	.	.	.	.	.	93,090	87.8	87.8
1948	.	.	.	.	.	.	97,905	91.6	91.6
1949	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,03,194	97.4	97.4
1950									
January	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,287	93.8	92.0
February	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,451	95.7	103.0
March	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,109	103.1	101.1
April	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,740	98.9	100.2
May	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,526	107.8	105.7
June	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,736	99.0	100.2
July	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,271	105.0	103.0
August	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,376	106.2	104.2
September	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,413	106.6	108.0
October	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,990	101.8	99.8
November	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,316	105.5	100.9
December	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,692	109.7	107.5
Total, 1950							1,08,907	102.7	102.7

Source: *Monthly Statistics of Production of Selected Industries in India*, Ministry of Industry and Supply. (Based on information from 16 mills).

It appears from these statistics that the output in 1950 exceeded that of 1949. The output during 1950 was 5.5 per cent. higher than the output in 1949 and 2.7 per cent. higher than the output in 1946.

During 1950 there was a considerable increase in the installed capacity of the industry due to the opening of a new pulp section and

$$\frac{\text{*Monthly output} \times 12 \times 100}{\text{Output in 1946}}$$

$$\times \frac{30.4}{\text{No. of days in the month}}$$

erection of one more paper machine in the Orient Paper Mills, Brajrajnagar (Orissa) and the addition of new paper machine in the Sirpur Paper Mills, Sirpur (Hyderabad). In addition, various improvements in machinery were reported to have been made in many of the mills during 1949-50. Extensions were made to the bamboo pulp plant in the Titaghar Paper Mills which included additional digesters and pulp washers. An old paper making machine was dismantled in the mill at Kankinarah and a new modern machine was installed in its place. Additional beaters with new electric driving motors and an additional stream turbine to generate power were also installed in this mill. Some of the plants in the mill at Raniganj were being mechanised and further extension work was reported to be in progress. Parts of the paper machine were replaced in the mill at Poona. A new bleach tower and new pumps were erected in the mill at Saharanpur. The implementation of an elaborate reconstruction and modernisation programme was reported to be in progress in the mill at Punalur (Travancore).

(2) EMPLOYMENT

Statistics of employment relating to the 16 mills covered by the production statistics show an increase of over 9 per cent. in the average daily employment from 20,600 in July 1949 to 22,533 in July 1950. A table showing the average daily employment in each of the mills in July 1949 and July 1950 as reported by the mills is given below. The paper mill at Sirpur has been mainly responsible for the increase in employment.

TABLE II

Average Daily Employment in Paper Mills†

Name of the Mill	July, 1949	July, 1950
Titaghar (Nos. 1 & 2)	6,828	6,144
Bengal	2,556	2,514
Indian	1,031	1,014
Orient	1,135	1,249
Andhra	225	468
Sirpur	1,441	3,753
Mysore	849	832
Punalur	867	871
Deccan	443	476
Western India	68	87
Gujarat	743	669
Shree Gopal	1,641	1,752
Star	749	764
Upper India	714	365
Rohtas	1,307	1,580
Total	20,600	22,533

† From the data collected by the Labour Bureau.

(3) INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

There was no major strike or lockout in the industry during 1950. The total time-loss recorded during the year was only 1,139 mandays and that too in the smaller mills not covered by the production statistics. There was, however, a *hartal* on the 6th February in the Titaghar Paper Mills involving about 2,500 workers as a protest against the arrest of certain members of the Indian Paper Mills Employees' Union. There were also some slow-down strikes in certain departments of the same mill in February, March and April, 1950 but the time-loss due to these was inconsiderable.

(4) STOPPAGES OF WORK NOT CONNECTED WITH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Another factor affecting production is the closure of mills or departments of mills due to shortage of raw materials, accumulation of stocks, breakdown of machinery, etc. Among the larger mills, the only closure of this type reported during the year was in the Upper India Couper Paper Mills, Lucknow. The mill was closed on the 24th May on account of accumulation of stocks and the closure, affecting 733 workers, continued for about 5 weeks. The mill was reopened on the 1st July but with a reduced complement of 367 workers. Closures were also reported in the United Board and Paper Mills, Cossipore (West Bengal), Rewa Board and Paper Mills, Umaria (Vindhya Pradesh) and the Purnima Straw Board and Paper Mills, Moodbidri (Madras), but these mills are not covered by the production statistics. Occasional play-offs were also reported in the Star Paper Mills at Saharanpur and the Meerut Straw Board Mills at Meerut involving a total time-loss of 165 and 8,640 mandays respectively. The statistics are, however, not complete and it is possible that there were similar play-offs in the mills in the other parts of the country.

(5) ABSENTEEISM

Apart from stoppages of work, there is one other important factor, *viz.*, absenteeism, which affects production. In the paper mill industry, absenteeism, though not higher than in other factory industries in India, is still considerable varying from month to month from about 9 per cent. to about 14 per cent. on an average. The figures relating to the percentage of absenteeism worked out on the basis of data furnished by the mills for the months of January 1950 and July 1950 are given below in respect of some of the large units covered by the production statistics. These figures include absence with leave but exclude absence due to strike, lockout or employer-ordered lay-off.

TABLE III
Percentage of Absenteeism in Selected Paper Mills

	January, 1950	July, 1950
Titaghar (1 and 2)	11.6	18.9
Bengal	9.5	9.7
Indian	10.4	8.9
Orient	6.8	8.4
Sirpur	5.0	4.9
Andhra	9.1	6.1
Mysore	24.1	19.4
Deccan	10.6	10.2

Comparative figures for 1948-49 and 1949-50 available in respect of five of the leading mills, namely the mills at Titaghar, Kankinarah, Raniganj, Brajrajnagar and Poona, show that while in the mills at Titaghar and Kankinarah the percentage of absenteeism increased from 13.8 in 1948-49 to 14.8 in 1949-50, in the mills at Brajrajnagar and Poona, it declined from 8.2 to 7.7 and from 15.0 to 11.8 respectively. At Raniganj the percentage recorded a fractional fall and remained at 9.4.

(6) PROFITS

A brief reference may be made here to the latest position regarding the profits of the industry. A statement showing the rates of dividends declared by eight of the leading paper mills since 1946 is given below :

TABLE IV

Dividends declared in the Paper Mill Industry, 1946-1950
(Dividend rates per cent. per annum)

Name of Company	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950
	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half
1. Bengal Paper	Rs. 45	Rs. 45	Rs. 33	Rs. 33	Rs. 33	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	Rs. 10
2. Indian Paper Pulp*	12	12	6	—	—	6	6	8	10
3. Mysore Paper†	7½	—	7½	—	6½	—	5	—	5
4. Orient Paper*	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
5. Shree Gopal Paper	12½	7½	5	6	8½	8½	8½	10	—
6. Star Paper*	6	2½	2½	2½	—	—	—	—	—
7. Titaghar Paper*	30	25	20	20	22½	17½	20	20	20
8. Upper India Couper Paper.	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : *Investor's India Year Book, 1950 and the Capital.*

It will be seen from the statement that while there has been a general fall in the rate of dividends, some of the leading mills, e.g., Titaghar Paper Mills and the Orient Paper Mills continue to declare dividends of 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. At the same time, there are certain units, e.g., the Star Paper Mills, Lucknow which have declared no dividends and have been actually running at a loss during recent years.

(7) CONCLUSION

The above analysis shows that while there has been an over-all improvement in the position during 1950 as compared to 1949, there are still certain factors which can perhaps be regulated with a view to improving production. Absenteeism appears to be one such factor. Among the others, while labour relations have considerably improved, stoppages for reasons such as shortage of raw materials, etc. continue to occur. In fact, in 1949 the time-loss on account of such stoppages appears to be higher than the time-loss due to industrial disputes.

The production target committee appointed for the paper mill industry in India in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Advisory Committee fixed the production target at 1,10,000

* Half years ending March and September.

† Year ending June.

tons for the year 1950 subject to improvement in the availability of coal and raw materials, transport facilities and labour relations. It is understood from a recent statement of the Chairman of the Indian Paper Makers' Association that paper production in 1950 has actually exceeded the target by about 400 tons.* With new units such as the Tribeni Tissues Ltd., and the Cauvery Valley Paper Mills going into production and old units such as the Orient Paper Mills and the Sirpur Paper Mills expanding their installed capacity, it may be expected that paper production in India would further increase in 1951.

WAGE TRENDS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1950

During the quarter under review no wage revisions have been reported in respect of the major industries. The most important factor affecting the earnings of a large number of workers during the quarter was the grant of annual profit bonuses by a number of units in the different industries. Such bonuses were given as a result of awards in some cases and agreements or voluntary action in others.

Among the few wage revisions effected during the quarter may be mentioned the fixation of a basic minimum wage of Rs. 22-12-0 p.m. for workers in certain textile factories in Bhiwandi; fixation of a basic minimum wage of Rs. 1-2-6 per day or Rs. 30 p.m. in a number of concerns in the Engineering, Printing Press and Chemical Industries in Bombay, and the granting of an increase in the minimum basic wage from 10 annas to 12 annas per day in the Gordon Woodroffe Leather Manufacturing Company (Madras). The practice of granting dearness allowance to workers in other industries in Bombay city on a scale linked to the Bombay cotton textile rate† of dearness allowance was in evidence during this quarter also. In a number of engineering and other concerns dearness allowance was fixed at rates varying from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the cotton textile rate. However, in a few concerns rates of dearness allowance were fixed at a flat rate un-connected with changes in the cost of living index number. For instance, in two engineering concerns in Bombay city dearness allowance was awarded at the rate of Re. 1 per day in one and Re. 1-4-0 per day in another. In the municipality of Beawar, the minimum basic wage and dearness allowance of sweepers were fixed at Rs. 15 p.m. and Rs. 25 p.m. respectively.

As has already been mentioned, the main factor affecting the earnings of workers during the quarter was the grant of bonus. In a number of cotton dyeing and printing works in Bombay, profit bonuses varying from 1/7th to 1/6th of wages earned were awarded for the year 1948-49. About 5,000 workers employed in the New Bhopal Textiles (Bhopal) and the Meenakshi Mills (Madura) were granted bonuses equivalent to 2 months' and 3 months' wages respectively. As a result of awards of Adjudicators in respect of a number of concerns in the engineering industry in Bombay, profit bonuses

* *Capital*, May 3, 1951, p. 626.

† The rate is at 1.9 pies per day per point of rise above 105 in the Bombay Cost of Living Index Number. According to this scale, dearness allowance for October, November and December, 1950, amounted to Rs. 56-1-0, Rs. 56-1-0 and Rs. 53-4-0 respectively.

ranging from 1/12th of wages to 3½ months' wages were granted. Workers of the Alcock Ashdown Co., were granted for the years 1947 and 1948, an additional bonus equivalent to ½ month's wages, thus bringing the bonus paid during these two years to three months' wages. The Western India Match Co. granted a bonus equivalent to 3/8th of basic earnings to its workers. Workers in 23 Sugar factories in Bihar were granted bonus for 1947-48 and 1948-49, at the same scale as was granted to workers in the Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh for 1947-48 and at a slightly higher rate for the year 1948-49. The minimum rate of bonus payable during 1948-49 was 6 annas per maund of sugar produced. In South India, the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co. Ltd. paid a bonus of 1/6th of basic wages for the year 1949. Workers employed in the Coir-matting factories in Alleppey (Travancore-Cochin) were granted an increase in dearness allowance from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-3-0 per rupee of basic wages, as also a bonus equivalent to 4 per cent. of the total earnings for the year 1949.

Details regarding the wage revisions made and bonuses, etc., granted as a result of awards of Adjudicators, etc., during the 4th quarter of 1950 are given in the attached statement.

The quarter under review recorded further progress in the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Rates of minimum wages were notified or fixed by some of the State Governments. The Madras Government have fixed minimum wages in (1) oil, rice, flour and dal mills and (2) tobacco (including bidi) manufactories, the rates being 12 annas per day in the former and Rs. 1-2-0 per 1,000 bidis or Rs. 2 per 1,000 cigars in the latter. For workers in tea plantations in the Punjab, a consolidated minimum wage of Re. 0-11-0 per day for men and Re. 0-8-6 for women was fixed. In the rice mills in West Bengal minimum wages for men and women were fixed at Re. 0-13-6 and Re. 0-11-0 (besides a dearness allowance of Re. 0-4-6 per day for men and Re. 0-4-0 for women) respectively. A minimum wage of Rs. 30 p.m. has been proposed to be fixed for the least skilled workers in certain central undertakings, viz., the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, Central P.W.D. and the Delhi Transport Service.

It has been reported that there were no wage revisions in the Central sphere undertakings, during the quarter.

During the quarter under review the amount of dearness allowance paid to workers in the cotton mill industry in certain important centres as compared to the previous quarter was as follows :—

Name of the Centre	Average dearness allowance for the quarter ending September 1950	Average dearness allowance for the quarter ending December 1950
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	55 6 8	54 12 8
Ahmedabad	73 13 6	73 7 2
Sholapur	51 8 9	50 5 3
Baroda	66 7 4	66 1 8
Indore	48 6 0	49 2 0
Nagpur	40 3 6	41 4 10
Madras	42 4 0	42 12 0
Kanpur	54 6 10	55 8 4

STATEMENT SHOWING WAGE REVISIONS RECOMMENDED BY INDUSTRIAL

Industry	State	Concern	Award enforced under order
1	2	3	4
Cotton Textile	Bombay	The Dileep Dyeing & Printing Mills, Bombay.	No. 646/50 2-11-1950
Do.	Do.	Jamnadas Dyeing & Bleaching Mills, Bombay.	No. 708/50 16-11-1950
Do.	Do.	Swastik Textile Mills Ltd., Dyeing & Printing Works, Bombay.	No. 709/50 16-11-1950
Do.	Do.	Secunder. Sari Mills, Bhiwandi.	No. 728/50 3-11-1950 (By Agreement).
Do.	Do.	Swan Textiles, Bhiwandi.	No. 696/50 16-11-1950 (By Agreement).
Do.	Do.	Momin Ramazan Naboo Weaving Factory, Bhiwandi.	No. 697/50 16-11-1950 (By Agreement).
Do.	Do.	Aziz Silk & Cotton Factory, Surat and 33 other Weaving Factories of Surat.	No. 692/50 16-11-1950 (By Agreement).
Do.	West Bengal	1. Bengal Belting Works, Ltd. 2. India Belting & Cotton Mills, Ltd. 3. Hindustan Belting & Spinning Mills, Ltd. 4. Birkmyre Bros., Ltd.	No. 6308 Lab 8-11-1950

TRIBUNALS ETC. DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1950

Award enforced with effect from	Recommendations		
	Basic Wage	Dearness Allowance	Bonus
5	6	7	8
..	..	..	Bonus for 1948-49 at 1/7th of the total basic wages earned.
..	..	..	Bonus for 1949 at 1/6th of the basic wages earned during the year.
..	..	..	Do.
1-7-50	Minimum Basic Wage fixed at Rs. 22-12-0.	Dearness allowance at Rs. 32-8-0 p.m. or 65% of the Bombay Textile rate, whichever is higher.	..
1-7-50	Do.	Do.	..
1-7-50	Do.	Do.	..
..	..	..	Bonus for 1947 (Samvat 2003-4) @ 10 2/3% of the total basic earnings for the year. (Those factories paying a consolidated wage should take 60% of the consolidated wages as basic wages for the purpose).
8-11-50	1. .. 2. Minimum Wage raised to Rs. 25 p.m. from Rs. 20 p.m. obtaining previously. 3. Do. for males, Rs. 20 p.m. for females. 4. ..	1. D. A. increased from Rs. 30 p.m. to Rs. 32-8-0 p.m. 2. D. A. for manual workers raised to Rs. 18-12-0 plus Rs. 7 as food allowance. 3. Do. for male workers. D. A. as Rs. 15 plus Rs. 7 as food allowance for female workers. 4. ..	Bonus for 1948-49: 1. As under the Cotton Textile award of 1949. (No bonus was paid). 2. 2 months' basic wages. 3. Do. 4. Do.

1	2	3	4
Cotton textile	West Bengal.	1. Serampore Belting Works, Ltd.	} No. 6396 Lab. 8-11-1950
Do.	Madras	2. Eastern Belting Works, Ltd. Tiruchirapalli Mills, Ltd., Tiruchirapalli.	
Do.	Do.	Shri Meenakshi Mills, Ltd., Mathurai.	No. 4298 Development 26-10-1950.
Do.	Do.	Thiagesar Alai, Usilampatti, Tiruchirapalli.	G. O. No. 4286 26-10-1950
Do.	Bhopal	The New Bhopal Textiles, Ltd., Bhopal.	No. DD-CI/2-B2 (18) —25 21-11-1951.
Silk	Bombay	The Mahendra Mills, Kalol.	No. 1106/48 21-10-1950 (By Agreement).
Do.	Do.	Kashiram Jagdish Weaving Factory, Surat.	No. 666/50 2-11-1950
Do.	Do.	Certain Silk Mills in Bombay City.	No. 761/50 14-12-1950
Do.	Do.	Dhamanwala Mills, Surat.	No. 654/50 2-11-1950 (By Agreement).
Engineering	Do.	Vasant Industrial & Engineering Works, Bombay.	No. 1124/48 18-10-1950
Do.	Do.	The Blue Star Industries, Ltd., Bombay.	No. 940/45 23-11-1950 (By Agreement).
Do.	Do.	Wolverhampton Works Co., Bombay.	No. 1039/48 18-11-1950 (In terms of agreement).

5	6	7	8
8-11-50	Minimum basic wage fixed at Rs. 20 p.m.	D. A. @ 75% of the basic wages, i.e. Rs. 15 plus Rs. 5 as food allowance.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	..
..
..	..	..	An additional Bonus for 1948 equivalent to 2½ months' basic wages (1½ months' bonus already paid).
..	..	..	Three months' basic wages as bonus for 1949-50 (year ending March 1950).
..	..	..	1½ months' basic wages as bonus in addition to 2 months' wages already paid as bonus for 1948-49.
..	..	..	Bonus for 1949-50 equal to 1/6th of the basic earnings for the year.
..	..	..	1½ months' basic wages as bonus for 1948.
..	..	..	Bonus for the period, 1st January 1950 to 29th July 1950 equivalent to 1/12th of the total earnings during the period, excluding d.a. and other allowances but inclusive of 12½% increase given on account of reduction of working hours.
1-12-50	Minimum wage rate for the lowest paid workers was fixed at Rs. 1-2-6 per day or Rs. 30 p.m.	..	..
..	..	..	Bonus for 1949 equivalent to 1½ months' earnings (exclusive of d.a. but inclusive of 12½ % increase in wages on account of reduction in hours of work).
1-1-50	..	D. A. at 75% of Bombay Textile scale. (D. A. linked to production).	..
15-10-50	..	D. A. at 50% of Bombay Textile scale.	..
1-4-50	..	D. A. at Bombay Textile scale.	..

1	2	3	4
Engineering . .	Bombay . .	Nadiad Electricity Co., Ltd., Nadiad.	No. 1045/48-I 9-10-1950
Do. . .	Do. . .	Anand Electricity Co., Ltd., Anand.	No. 1045/48-II 9-10-1950
Do. . .	Do. . .	Bombay Metal Co., Bombay.	No. 735/48 27-9-1950 (In terms of settlement).
Do. . .	Do. . .	The Rashtriya Metal Industries, Ltd., Bombay.	No. 375/48 6-12-1950 (In terms of settlement).
Do. . .	Do. . .	1. Turner Morrison and Company, Ltd. 2. Moghul Lines, Ltd., Bombay.	No. 874/48 13-10-1950
Do. . .	Do. . .	Varuna Ship Builders, Ltd., Bombay.	No. 1037/48 5-10-1950 (By settlement).
Do. . .	Do. . .	The Western India Engineering Co., Bombay.	No. 201/48 (II) 12-12-1950. (In terms of settlement).
Do. . .	Do. . .	The Mohamedi Mechanical Works, Bombay.	No. 1167/48 13-12-1950
Do. . .	Do. . .	Ripon Road Iron Foundry, Bombay.	No. 548/48 29-12-1950
Do. . .	Do. . .	Vijay Engineering Co., Ltd., Bombay.	No. 875/48 8-11-1951 (In terms of settlement)

5	6	7	8
1-4-50	..	For Pay below Rs. 45 p.m. <i>d.a.</i> Rs. 20. Rs. 45/- p.m. and above Rs. 15 as <i>d.a.</i>	Bonus for. 1947 at 3 months' wages.
1-4-50	.	D. A. at a flat rate of Rs. 15 to all workers.	Bonus for 1947—1½ months' wages.
1-1-50	Minimum Basic wage fixed at Rs. 1-2-6 per day.	Dearness allowance at Rs. 1-4-0 per day.	Bonus for 1949 equivalent to 1/6th of basic earnings for the year ending 31st December, 1949.
1-8-50	Minimum Basic wages fixed at Rs. 1-2-0 per day for unskilled workers.	Dearness allowance at Re. 1 per head per day.	..
1-10-49	Watchman Rs. 35—1—41 —2—65. Sepoy Rs. 35—1—40 —2—65. Cook Rs. 45—2—57 —3—72. Other categories of employees were also given wage increases.	D. A. for subordinate staff and workers at the scale prescribed for textile workers in Bombay. D. A. for other staff at a scale graduated according to income groups.	An additional bonus equal to two months' salary for each of the years ending 31st December 1946, 1947 and 1948 respectively. (One month's salary already paid as bonus for each of these years).
1-3-50	The following scales of pay in place of existing rates of wages, were fixed. Unskilled Rs. 1-2-6—As. 2— Rs. 2-6-0, Semi-skilled Rs. 1-8-0—As. 3— Rs. 3-0-0, Skilled Rs. 2-4-0—As. 4—Rs. 4-4-0. —As. 5—Rs. 5-8-0.	62½% of the <i>d.a.</i> for Textile workers in Bombay to all workers.	..
..	..	..	Bonus for 1948 at 1/6th of the basic wages earned during the year.
1-3-50	<i>Basic wages per day</i> Unskilled Rs. 1-2-6 workers. Semi-skilled Rs. 1-8-0 workers. Skilled workers. Rs. 2-0-0	D. A. at 60% of the Bombay Textile scale.	..
..	..	..	Dewali Bonus equivalent to 1/12th of the basic earnings during the year 1948-49.
1-12-50	..	Dearness allowance at 75% of Bombay Textile scale.	..

1	2	3	4
Engineering . .	Bombay	M/s Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd., Bombay.	No. 77/48 9-12-1950
Do. .	Do. .	M/s Holland & Company Bombay.	No. 985/48 21-12-1948
Do. .	Do. .	The East Asiatic Co. (India), Ltd., Bombay.	No. 849/48 21-12-1950
Do. .	Do. .	Bombay Surgical Works, Bombay.	No. 872/48 21-12-1950
Do. .	Do. .	M/s Panchal Iron Works, Bombay.	No. 1098/48 21-12-1950
Do .	West Bengal	M/s Jessop and Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	No. 7428 Lab 27-12-1950
Do. .	Do. .	Ganges Engineering Works, Bally, Howrah (of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.).	No. 6232 Lab 1-11-1950
Do. .	Do. .	The Aluminium Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	No. 5924 Lab 7-10-1950
Do. .	Do. .	M/s P L. Berry & Co., Calcutta.	No. 6399 Lab 10-11-1950
Do. .	Do. .	M/s Burn & Co., Ltd., Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.	No. 6001-Lab
Do. .	Do. .	M/s Spence, Ltd., Calcutta.	No. 5970-Lab 10-10-1950
Do. .	Do. .	M/s Indian Galvanising Co., Ltd., Howrah.	No. 5354-Lab 4-10-1950

5	6	7	8
1-1-50	Peons & Sweepers. Rs. 35-1-50 Khalasi & Iaskar. Rs. 35-1½-50	Dearness allowance at 60% of basic salary or the Bombay Textile scale.	½ month's basic pay (exclusive of d. a. as an additional bonus for each of the years 1947 and 1948.
1-1-50	Basic Minimum wage was fixed at Rs. 1-4-0 per day for the unskilled workers	Dearness allowance at 66⅔% of the Bombay Textile scale.	Bonus for the year 1946 at 1/12th of the annual basic earnings. Bonus for 1947 and 1948 at 1/6th of the annual earnings.
1-7-50	Watchmen & Sweepers Rs. 35-1-43-1½-55	60% of the basic salary	Bonus for the year 1948 at 3½ months' basic wages.
1-11-49	Minimum wage for unskilled workers was fixed at Rs. 1-2-6 per day.	..	..
1-6-50	Minimum wage was fixed at Rs. 1-2-6 per day for the least skilled workers.	Dearness allowance at Rs. 1-4-0 per day i.e., 66-2/3% of the Bombay Textile scale.	..
..	..	..	One month's wages as bonus to subordinate staff for the year 1949.
..	Minimum wage was fixed at Rs. 1-3-0 per day for manual workers.	..	..
..	..	..	One month-and-ten-days' wages as bonus for the year 1949.
1-7-50	Minimum basic wage was fixed at Rs. 40 p. m. as against Rs. 30-8-0 obtaining previously.	..	..
..	..	..	One month's salary as bonus for the year ending 30th April 1949 (Exclusive of dearness allowance).
..	The following increases in wages were given :— <i>Rate of pay Increase in wages.</i> Rs. 30 to 49 Rs. 2 Rs. 50 and above Rs. 5	Dearness allowance @ Rs. 30 p. m. for those getting basic pay up to Rs. 50 p. m. Those getting above Rs. 50 will get d. a. at 35 p. m.	One month's basic pay as bonus for 1949.
..	Minimum wage for unskilled labour was fixed at Rs. 30 p.m.	..	..

1	2	3	4
Engineering . .	Bihar . .	Patna Electric Supply Co.	No. D-1-3014 50-L-6868 2-11-1950.
Do. . .	Do. . .	Monghyr Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., Monghyr.	No. D-1 3019/50-L-6797 31-10-1950.
Do. . .	Do. . .	The Metal Corporation of India Ltd., Tundoo, Manbhum.	DI-10052/50 L-7837 2-12-1950 (By Agree- ment).
Do. . .	U. P. . .	General Engineering Works, Lucknow.	No. 3817 (TD)/XVIII-115 (TD)/50 9-10-1950.
Chemicals & Oils . .	Bombay . .	The Mira Chemical Works, Chinchpokli, Bombay.	No. 1144/48 13-12-1950
Do. . .	Do. . .	The Zandu Pharmaceu- tical Works, Ltd., Bom- bay.	No. 12/48 18-12-1950
Do. . .	Do. . .	Standard Vacuum Oil Co.	No. 1910/46 11-11-1950
Do. . .	Do. . .	The India Vegetable Products Ltd., Bombay.	No. 2222/46 4-10-1950
Do. . .	Do. . .	The Elephant Oil Mills, Ltd., Bombay.	No. 560/46 12-10-1950
Do. . .	Do. . .	Goodlass Wall and Ele- phant Oil Mills, Bombay.	No. 832/48 1-11-1950
Do. . .	West Bengal	M/s. Lever Bros. (India Ltd.), Calcutta.	No. 6400 Lab 10-11-1950
Do. . .	U. P. . .	1. M/s. Juggilal Kamlatpat Oil Mills, Kanpur. 2. M/s. Nihal Chand Kishori Oil Mills, Bans- mandi, Kanpur. 3. M/s. Rajinder Prashad Oil Mills, Juhi, Kanpur. 4. M/s. Northern India Oil Industries, Ltd., Raipura. 5. M/s. Shri Ram Maha- deo Prasad Oil Mills Harrisganj, Kanpur. 6. M/s. Prahladrai Oil Mills, Juhi, Kanpur.	No. 3900-(TD) XVIII- 169(TD)50 27-10-1950.

5	6	7	8
..	..	..	Bonus for the year 1948 at 1½ months' basic wages.
1-4-50	Minimum basic wage for unskilled workers raised by Rs. 2 p.m. making it Rs. 25 p.m.	Minimum dearness allowance raised to Rs. 22 p.m. for all employees.	..
..	Basic wage of unskilled workers increased from Rs. 1-4-0 to 1-8-0 per day.	..	..
1-12-49	Minimum consolidated wage for unskilled workers raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per month.	..	..
1-6-50	..	Minimum rate of dearness allowance raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40.	Bonus for 1949 equivalent to 1/12th of the total basic wages earned during the year.
1-12-49	Basic minimum wage for unskilled workers was fixed at Rs. 30 per month.	..	..
1-7-50	Minimum wages for men and women mazdoors were fixed at Rs. 1-6-0 per day and Rs. 1-4-0 per day respectively.	..	..
..	..	..	Bonus for the year 1948-49 equivalent to 1/4th of the basic wages earned during the year.
..	..	..	Bonus for the year 1948-49 @ 1/4th of the basic wages/salaries earned.
..	..	..	Bonus equivalent to 1/3rd of basic wages/salaries earned during 1948.
..	..	..	Bonus for 1948 at 5/24th of the total annual basic earnings (excluding d. a. and other allowances).
..	..	..	1. Bonus for 1949 at 0-4-0 per rupee calculated on the 1946 basic wages/earnings during 12 months on 31st December 1949.
..	..	..	2. Do.
..	..	..	3. Do.
..	..	..	4. Bonus for 1949 at 0-3-0 per rupee, calculated as in case of (1).
..	..	..	5. Do.
..	..	..	6. Bonus at a flat rate of Rs. 15 to mazdoors Rs. 20 to oilmen and Rs. 30 to mistries with 12 months' service.

1	2	3	4
Chemicals & Oils	Travancore-Cochin.	The Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., Alwaye.	No. L4-15965/50 DD. 26-12-1950.
Glass	Bombay	The Baroda Crystal Glass Works Ltd., Baroda.	No. 1169/48 18-12-1950
Do.	Bihar	Kandra Glass Factory (Seraikella Glass Works).	No. A/DI-10087/50-L-8476 26-12-1950.
Local Authority	Ajmer	The Municipal Committee Beawar.	No. 9/20/50 LSG 7-12-1950
Sugar	Bihar	Twenty three (23) Sugar Factories.	No. D1-8084/50 L-6311 5-10-1950.
Printing Presses	Bombay	The Premier Offset Works, Bombay.	No. 1083/48 14-12-1950 (By Agreement).
Tanneries and Leather Manufactories.	Bombay	Sholapur Tanneries, Sholapur.	No. 1120/48 10-10-1950 (By settlement).
Do.	Madras	M/s. Gordon Woodroffe Leather Mfg. Co., Ltd., Pallavaram.	No. 4613/Development. 16-11-1950.
Plantations	Madras	Glycdale Estate, Coonoor	G. O. Ms. No. 5290 Development. 28-12-50.

5	6	7	8
1-1-51	Minimum wages fixed as under Female scavenger Rs. 20—3—35. Male Sweeper Rs. 30 p.m. Daily rated Re. 1 per day.	D.A. fixed as follows :— Wages upto D.A. Rs. 55 Rs. 24 Rs. 110 Rs. 28 Rs. 175 Rs. 32	..
21-1-51	Minimum wage was fixed at Rs. 26 p.m. for men and Rs. 24 p.m. for women.	50% of the Baroda Textile scale of dearness allowance.	..
..	..	..	Two months and ten days' wages as a special allowance in lieu of bonus.
..	Sweepers Rs. 15—1—18 p.m. Temporary gang to get Rs. 33 as consolidated wage.	Dearness allowance fixed at Rs. 25 for sweepers.	..
..	..	..	Bonus for 1947-1948 at the rate fixed by U. P. Government and for 1948-49 as under :— <i>Amount of cane crushed.</i> <i>Rate of Bonus.</i> Over 11 lakh mds to 18 lakhs. 0-6-0 over 18 to 20 0-8-0 over 20 to 35 0-10-0
1-6-50 (for wages) and 1-7-50 (for d.a.)	Minimum basic wage fixed at Rs. 30 p.m. <i>w.e.f.</i> 1-6-50.	Dearness allowance for wages upto Rs. 60 = Rs. 35 p.m., for workers getting above Rs. 60 <i>d.a.</i> is graduated according to income groups.	Bonus for 1948 equivalent to 5/24th of the basic wages/salaries earned during the period from 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1949.
..	..	..	Bonus for 1949 equivalent to 30 days' consolidated wages.
16-11-50	Minimum wage for unskilled workers fixed at Re. 0-12-0 per day as against Re. 0-10-0 per day obtaining previously.	..	Bonus for the year ending 31st October 1950 @ 1 month's wages as already paid.
1-1-50	Following wage rates were fixed :— Male Rs. 1-4-3 per day Female Re. 0-14-9 per day (consolidated wage.)	..	Bonus for the year 1949-50 (1st April 1949 to 31st March 1950) @ 61% of the total earnings during the period.

1	2	3	4
Plantations	Travancore-Cochin.	Vellankkar & Thattil Rubber Estates, Trichur.	L4-7552/49 D.D. 25-11-50
Coir mat.ing	Travancore-Cochin.	The Employers in the Coir Factories in the Alleppey Area.	D. Dis No. 3316/49 D.D. 17-11-1950.
Miscellaneous	Bombay	M/s. Warner Brothers, First National Pictures Inc., Bombay.	No. 1158/48 23-11-1950
Do.	Do.	Globe Theatres, Ltd., Bombay i.e., Regal and Capitol Cinemas, Bombay.	No. 861/46 21-11-1950
Do.	Do.	Polson Model Dairy, Anand.	No. 617/48 4-12-1950 (In terms of settlement).
Do.	Do.	The Army and Navy Store, Ltd., Bombay.	No. 743/48 28-9-1950
Do.	Do.	The Asian Assurance Co., Bombay.	S. R. O. 862 31-10-1950
Do.	Do.	Pure Products and Madhu Canning, Ltd., Bombay.	No. 415/48 21-12-1950

5	6	7	8
..	Wage rates were fixed as follow :— Adult male Re. 0-14-0 worker per day Adult female Re. 0-12-0 worker per day	..	Bonus for the years 1947 and 1949 at 6½% of the earnings during each year.
1-10-50	..	D. A. increased from Rs. 1-2-0 per rupee to Rs. 1-3-0 per rupee of basic wages i.e. from Rs. 33-12-0 to Rs. 35-10-0 p. m. and linked to Madras city cost of living index number.	Bonus for 1948-49 equivalent to 4% of the total earnings during the period. Bonus for the period 1-1-1946 to 8-10-1946 at 8½% of basic wages.
..	..	..	Bonus for 1947-48 at 2/13th of basic salaries.
..	..	..	Bonus for the year 1947-48 at 1/4th of the basic earnings during the period (less already paid.)
..	..	..	For employees getting Rs. 150 and below an additional bonus equivalent to one month's basic salary for 1947. Bonus for 1948 for the above staff at 3 months' basic salary.
1-9-49	Minimum basic wages fixed as under :— Chokras Rs. 20-1-0 (Upto 18 years of age). Hamals, Sepoys & Peons Rs. 35-1-45. Other categories were also given increases in wages.	..	..
1-1-50	Clerks Grade B Rs. 65—5—100—6—160 EB—7—202. Sepoys & Liftmen Rs. 30—2—40—3—61.	Dearness allowance at following rate :— Salary d. a. per month upto Rs. 50 Rs. 35 Rs. 100 Rs. 40	..
1-10-50	The Minimum wage for unskilled workers was fixed at Rs. 30 per month	D.A. @ 60% of the Bombay Textile scale.	..

REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

LABOUR IN CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR FOR 1950*

The Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour, Ceylon for the year 1950 has been recently published and is summarised below :—

Committees of Enquiry.—The Mercantile Employees' Committee, which was set up to enquire into and report on the question of introducing suitable legislation to regulate the terms and conditions of employment of mercantile employees, submitted its report to the Minister for Labour and Social Services. Another Committee, which was appointed to enquire into and report on the question of regulation of the terms and conditions of employment of private motor car drivers also submitted its report during the year.

Ceylon Labour Gazette.—From the beginning of the year under review the Department of Labour started publishing a Labour Gazette for the purpose of disseminating information on labour matters among workers, employers and the general public. The Gazette is a monthly publication containing special articles on labour matters, labour information (local and foreign), decisions of Wages Board, Supreme Court decisions in Workmen's Compensation cases, labour statistics including cost of living indices, dearness allowance, etc.

Legislation.—The Industrial Disputes Bill was passed by Parliament during the year and received the assent of the Governor General on December 16, 1950. The Shops and Offices (Regulation of Employment) Bill has been drafted for introduction in Parliament. The object of the Bill is to replace the existing Shops Ordinance (No. 66 of 1938), providing for the extension of the benefits now enjoyed by shop employees to employees in all mercantile establishments and offices.

Trade Unions.—During the year, 112 trade unions applied for registration under the Trade Unions Ordinance. The number of unions registered was 52. The number of applications received and the number of unions registered were the highest so far recorded. At the end of the year 1949, 142 unions were functioning in the State. The registration of 9 unions was cancelled during the year

* A summary of the Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour for 1949 was published on pp. 11—13 of the July 1950 issue of the Indian Labour Gazette.

and with the 52 that were registered the number of unions functioning at the end of the year was 185. Of these 185 unions, details of membership are available only from 101 unions—90 of workers and 11 of employers. These 101 unions had a membership of 128,571. The following figures show the classification of the 90 workers' unions into main occupational groups :—

	Number of Unions	Total Mem- bership
1. Plantations and Agricultural	8	87,168
2. Industrial	15	4,949
3. Transportation	19	5,983
4. Clerical	15	11,781
5. Professional	8	1,772
6. General	25	16,153
Total	90	127,809

There were in addition 4 federations—one of employers and 3 of workers. The 3 workers' federations had 29 affiliated unions with 25,778 members.

Among the workers' unions, the Lorry Drivers' union of Matara had a credit balance of Rs. 31,232. The Ceylon Estate Staffs' Union came next with a credit balance of Rs. 15,642 and the Government Medical Officers' Association was third with Rs. 9,674. On the other side, there was the Ceylon Workers' Congress, which had a deficit balance of Rs. 20,179. There were only three unions which had a political fund and the total amount to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 4,377.

Of the 101 unions which sent in their annual returns, 58 had a membership of less than 250, 31 between 250 and 1,000, 9 between 1,000 and 5,000 and only 3 over 5,000. Secretaries of 3 unions were prosecuted for failure to submit the annual returns and they were fined Rs. 50 each.

Industrial Disputes.—During the year 109 strikes were reported and as a result of these strikes 106,470 man-days were lost, although there was an appreciable increase in the total number of strikes during the year the total number of man-days lost reduced itself to nearly 1/7th of the total for the previous year. The Chief causes of strikes in 1950 were : (1) wage disputes (33.94 per cent.), (2) dismissals (22.94 per cent.), (3) working conditions and disputes (11.93 per cent.), (4) welfare, (10.09 per cent.) and (5) sympathetic strikes (6.42 per cent.). General demands accounted for 4.59 per cent. of the strikes while trade unionism and factional disputes accounted for 3.67 per cent. each.

Wages Boards.—The conditions of work in a number of trades were investigated in the course of the year. The number of inspections made was 4,292—2,488 of estates and 1,804 of establishments. The inspections comprised 299 estates and 262 establishments visited on complaint and 2,189 estates and 1,542 establishments visited on routine inspection. The number of workers whose wages were

checked during the course of the inspections were 217,794 male workers, 221,706 women workers and 47,760 child workers employed on estates and 27,002 male workers, 3,275 women workers and 1,809 apprentices or trade learners in establishments other than estates.

The following statement gives the average daily rates of wages inclusive of special allowances during 1950 in some important trades for which wage boards had been established :

Trades	Men		Women		Children	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Tea Growing and Manufacturing Trade.	1	79	1	39	1	21
Rubber Growing and Manufacturing Trade.	1	73	1	36	1	19
Cocoa, Cardamoms and Pepper Growing and Manufacturing Trade.	1	59	1	23	1	11
Coconut Growing and Manufacturing Trade—						
(a) In Colombo	2	11	1	56	1	24
(b) outside	1	86	1	38	1	10
Match Manufacturing Trade—						
(a) Grade I	2	94	2	48	—	—
(b) Grade II	2	54	2	16	—	—
(c) Grade III	2	28	1	92	—	—
(d) Grade IV	2	64	—	—	—	—

Employment and Unemployment.—The total number of fresh registrations by the Employment Exchanges for the year 1950 was 89,410 and the number of persons placed in employment was 10,779. The following statement classifies the registrations and placings under different categories of workers :—

Categories of workers	Registered	Placed
Technical and clerical	10,957	2,039
Skilled	13,700	1,569
Semi-skilled	19,225	1,438
Unskilled	45,892	5,773
Total	89,410	10,779

At the end of the year there were 65,122 persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges classified under the following categories :—

(a) Technical and Clerical	5,627
(b) Skilled	10,525
(c) Semi-skilled	13,523
(d) Unskilled	35,447

Cost of Living and Wages Indices.—The estate labour cost of living index number (base : July-September 1939 = 100) which was 266 in December 1949 rose to 273 in January 1950 ; it further rose to 278 in September, when it declined to 268 in December 1950. The Colombo working class cost of living index (base : November 1938-April, 1939 = 100) varied between 266 and 283 during the year. The wages index (1939 = 100) for workers in the tea and rubber estates was 372 in 1950. The index number of wages inclusive of cost of living allowances, of unskilled labour in Government employment for the year 1950 was 499, with the wages in 1939 as the basis.

METHODS OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY STATISTICS

REPORT OF THE I.L.O.

In view of the increasing interest in the problem of labour productivity, the Governing Body of the I.L.O., at its 104th Session in March 1948, placed the subject of methods of statistics of productivity of labour on the agenda of the Seventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians which met from 26th September to 8th October, 1949. The I.L.O. prepared a report on the subject for the consideration of the above Conference. The report has now been published. It reviews the methods of measuring and comparing productivity of labour so far as the statistical aspects of the subject are concerned, but no analysis has been attempted of the effects of high or low productivity of labour, or of its relations to other aspects of economic or social life.

The Report states : "Output is obtained by the combined input of a number of factors which all have their importance—equipment, resources, energy, work, skill, management ; these factors may be grouped under the headings of labour, capital, land and organisation. The ratio between output and one of these factors of input is generally known as the productivity of the factor considered..... The most general definition of productivity of labour is therefore *the ratio of output to the corresponding input of labour*". From this definition it is clear that any factor affecting output or labour may have an influence on labour productivity. The number of factors influencing labour productivity is, therefore, considerable and the report enumerates the important factors influencing labour productivity and classifies them under three broad categories, viz., General factors, Organisation and Technical factors and Human factors. There are also two Tables in the report which give some numerical indications of the changes in labour productivity attributed to various factors. From the information given in one of these Tables, it is seen that by controlling such simple factors as "shape of benches", "arrangement of premises and workplaces", "improved lighting", etc., some of the factories in foreign countries have considerably increased output per unit of labour.

The report then discusses the problems in the measurement of labour and points out that labour is ordinarily measured by the number of man-hours spent or employment which really corresponds to

"man-years". There are also different kinds of labour and for certain purposes, only that labour which is directly devoted to the production of the goods under consideration will be relevant; for other purposes, supervisory labour, management and even the labour entering into the manufacture of tools used or the sale of the goods produced may have to be taken into account. In most studies of productivity, however, attempts are made to consider two main classes of labour: direct labour, generally (but not uniformly) defined as labour engaged directly in production; and indirect labour, comprising the various workers in the plant who are necessary for production but whose contribution is indirect. The report says that standard definitions of direct and indirect labour have not yet been established and comparisons of labour productivity in time (and still more in space) will be of doubtful value until precise definitions are adopted.

Regarding the problems in the measurement of output, the report points out that the first difficulty lies in the choice of the unit that should be utilised for the measurement of a given product. The unit has to be clearly specified in terms of physical characteristics. The product and the industry have also to be defined specifically. The report also points out that the problems involved in measuring the output of services are often insuperable, because of the difficulty of measuring services in physical terms. When the productivity of labour is to be measured for more than one product, new difficulties arise as to how the output of a group of products is to be measured. This problem arises not only when entirely different products are measured, but also when different qualities of a product are studied.

In accordance with the general notion of labour productivity as being the ratio of output to the corresponding input of labour, the measurement of labour productivity generally involves computation of either (a) output per man or its reciprocal, the number of persons employed per unit of output; or (b) output per man-hour, or its reciprocal, man-hours expended per unit of output. It is stated in the report that, "whatever the computations contemplated, it is indispensable to make provision for obtaining data concerning output and labour in comparable terms; this is particularly important when considering computations made on the basis of production and labour figures which are not collected at the same enquiry. Of course, whenever possible, measures per man and per man-hour should be prepared simultaneously since the juxtaposition of these two series will yield considerable information". It is also pointed out that though the computation of man-hours per unit of output appears at first sight to be merely the reciprocal of output per man-hour, the use of man-hours per unit of output offers considerable advantages over the use of figures of output per man-hour. Because of the difficulty of combining the physical output of entirely different goods, many comparisons of labour productivity and especially international comparisons, have been based on the value in monetary terms of net output per head or per man-hour. The report points out that the danger of such computations lies in the fact that many factors other than the one they are intended to measure intervene in the computations and it, therefore, appears preferable to confine international comparisons of labour productivity to measures based

on physical output per head or per man-hour. Indices of labour productivity are often prepared by dividing current production indices by current employment or man-hour indices but the report says that such indices should be used with extreme caution because production and employment or man-hour indices are known to have biases, which are additive in such operations. The report also discusses various formulae of combination when labour productivity is to be measured for more than a single plant, that is, for a group of undertakings or a group of industries. Regarding periods of computation of labour productivity statistics, the report states as follows : "whatever the method of computation, labour productivity figures should not be based on such short periods as would lead to erroneous conclusions regarding the significance of apparent changes and trends..... At any rate, changes in labour productivity are so slow that computations for periods of less than a year seldom yield useful information".

The report discusses in detail the methods of direct enquiries into labour productivity with the help of field agents followed by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. In recommending such direct enquiries into labour productivity the report states as follows : "In the collection of national and international data special enquiries have many advantages : they permit simultaneous collection of data on production and labour of the same scope ; they allow the presentation of data according to the different phases of the production process ; they provide analyses illustrating the influence of various factors such as size, location of plant, mechanisation, etc., and they also permit the collection of information concerning the techniques followed and any other factors that may influence labour productivity. On the basis of data so obtained from individual plants, computations can be made according to whatever formula may be considered desirable. Productivity for a group of undertakings, a group of industries or for two or more countries can be computed on a fixed weight base or on a changing weight base with the same data, with very little additional work. In short, the method of special enquiries into labour productivity seems to be the best method of collecting such data for the analysis of differences and variations from plant to plant, industry to industry and country to country". The report, however, points out that "the main drawback to such enquiries is their cost : consultations with employers, workers and technicians, field operations and the interpretation of data by qualified officials involve considerable expense".

In dealing with the subject of international comparisons of labour productivity, the report points out that numerous difficulties are encountered in such comparisons and many of the problems are identical with or similar to those arising in national computations. The report further states : "when comparing labour productivity in an industry in different countries, it must be borne in mind that the production processes (machines used, nature and quality of raw materials, etc.) vary widely from one country to another, and while an over-all result is certainly of great interest to show the differences in numbers of man-hours or men required for a certain production, interpretations of such differences cannot be made if details are not available on the internal structure of the industry". Again on the

subject of interpretation of labour productivity data, the report states as follows :—"At all levels—the plant, the industry, the branch of economic activity and the national level—the meaning of absolute figures, indices or comparisons is difficult to interpret, and the variations in the figures are influenced by a considerable number of factors..... Thus a correct interpretation of labour productivity data is possible only when the data collected are accompanied with as much information as possible on all the influencing factors."

LABOUR LAWS AND DECISIONS

LAWS

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1951

The above Act had received the assent of the President on the 26th June 1951 and has been published in the *Gazette of India (Extraordinary)*, dated 27th June 1951. The Act amends the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, making certain temporary provisions relating to pay and allowances of certain workers.

VINDHYA PRADESH TRADE UNIONS REGULATIONS, 1951

The Chief Commissioner, Vindhya Pradesh in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 read with the Government of India, Ministry of States notification No. 104-J, dated 24th August, 1950 has published a draft of the above regulations in the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd June 1951. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration along with any objections or suggestions which may be received within 3 months from the date of its publication.

THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948

Framing of Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Rules : in respect of Vindhya Pradesh, Ajmer, and Bilaspur States.—The Chief Commissioners of Vindhya Pradesh, Ajmer and Bilaspur States in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (d) to (h) of sub-section (1) of section 96 of the Employees' State Insurance Act have framed the above Rules for their respective States. The texts of these Rules have been published in the *Gazettes of India** for eliciting public opinion.

THE VINDHYA PRADESH WELFARE OFFICERS (RECRUITMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) RULES, 1951

The Chief Commissioner of Vindhya Pradesh in exercise of the powers conferred by section 49(2) and section 50 of the Factories Act, 1948 read with Government of India, Ministry of States notification No. 104-J, dated 24th August 1950 has framed draft Rules.

* Vindhya Pradesh—*Gazette of India*, dated 23rd June 1951. Ajmer—*Gazette of India*, 16th June 1951 and Bilaspur—*Gazette of India*, dated 30th June 1951.

namely, Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951, the text of which has been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 30th June, 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It is notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 30th September, 1951, together with any objections or suggestions which may be received by that date.

THE VINDHYA PRADESH EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN (WORKSHOPS) RULES, 1951

The Chief Commissioner, Vindhya Pradesh, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Employment of Children Act, 1938, read with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of States No. SRO 460, dated 24th August 1950, has published the draft of the above Rules in the *Gazette of India*, dated 30th June 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 31st July 1951 together with any objections or suggestions which may be received by that date.

PLANTATIONS LABOUR BILL

The President in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 117 of the Constitution of India recommended to Parliament the introduction of a Bill seeking to provide for the welfare of labour and to regulate the conditions of work in plantations. The draft of this Plantations Labour Bill has been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 16th June 1951. The statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill reads as follows :

"In spite of the fact that the plantation industry provides employment for more than a million workers, there is at present no comprehensive legislation regulating the conditions of labour in the industry. The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, which applies only to Assam, regulates merely the conditions or recruitment of labour for employment in the tea gardens of Assam. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which applies to estates growing cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea also does not confer any substantial benefit on plantation labour, as accidents in plantations are few. The other Labour Acts, like the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, benefit plantation labour only to a very limited extent. In its report the Labour Investigation Committee observed "that as the conditions of life and employment on plantations were different from those in other industries, it would be very difficult to fit plantation labour in the general framework of the Industrial Labour Legislation without creating serious anomalies" and recommended a Plantation Labour Code covering all plantation areas.

2. The present Bill, drafted as an all-India measure, seeks to regulate the conditions of plantation labour generally. It applies for the first instance to tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations. But the State Government may apply it to any other plantation. Provision is made in the Bill for assuring to the worker reasonable

amenities, as for example, the supply of wholesome drinking water or suitable medical and educational facilities or provision for canteens and crèches in suitable cases, or provision for a sufficient number of latrines and urinals separately for males and females. Housing accommodation is also to be provided for every worker and standards and specifications of such housing accommodation will be prescribed after due consultation. The Bill also regulates the working hours of workers employed in the plantations.

3. Children under 12 are prohibited from employment in any plantation and State Governments are empowered to make rules regulating the payment of sickness or maternity benefits.

4. Necessary provision is made in the Bill for the appointment of a suitable inspecting, medical or other staff for the purpose of securing the implementation of the various provisions in the Bill."

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

(a) *Minimum Wages in Madras Port Trust.*—The Central Government in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd June, 1951 proposals relating to minimum rates of wages payable to classes of employees specified in the schedule annexed thereto and employed in the port of Madras for eliciting public opinion. The proposals will be taken into consideration by the Central Government on or after 25th August, 1951 together with any objections or suggestions which may be received before that date. The minimum rate of wages payable to the least skilled worker as contained in the schedule is Rs. 30 per month and the minimum rate of dearness allowance admissible to the least skilled worker is Rs. 35 per month.

(b) *The Travancore-Cochin Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.*—The draft of the above Rules, which the Government of Travancore-Cochin propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, has been published in the *Travancore-Cochin Gazette*, dated 19th June 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date of its publication in the *Gazette* together with any objections or suggestions received before the expiry of the aforesaid period.

THE TRAVANCORE-COCHIN PAYMENT OF WAGES (UNCLAIMED AMOUNTS) RULES, 1951

The Government of Travancore-Cochin in exercise of powers conferred by section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 have proposed to issue the above Rules, the draft of which has been published in the *Travancore-Cochin Gazette*, dated 29th May 1951 for eliciting public opinion. It has been notified that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of three months from the date of its publication in the *Gazette*, along with any objections or suggestions which may be received within the said period.

HYDERABAD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT CONTRACTORS' LABOUR

The Government of Hyderabad by a notification No. 81, dated 4th June 1951 (published in the *Hyderabad Gazette—Ordinary*, dated 14th June 1951) have sanctioned the enforcement of the Hyderabad Public Works Department Contractors' Labour Regulations and the introduction of Fair Wage Clause in the standard form of agreement in force in the P.W.D. These Regulations and the Clause are to take effect from the date of their publication in the *Gazette*. The texts of the Regulations and the Clause have been published in the *Gazette*, dated 14th June 1951.

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR TRADE EMPLOYEES RULES, 2008 (1951)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Trade Employees Act, 2002*, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have framed the above mentioned Rules, the text of which has been published in the *Jammu and Kashmir Gazette*, dated 11th Jeth, 2008.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY DECLARED PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE IN THE STATE OF BIHAR

The Governor of Bihar, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has declared† "Cotton Textile Industry" to be a public utility service for a further period of six months from 6th June 1951.

THE TRAVANCORE-COCHIN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES RULES, 1951

The text of the above Rules, which the Government of Travancore-Cochin have framed, has been published in the *Travancore-Cochin Gazette* No. 21, dated 22nd May 1951.

* The Act has been enforced in the State with effect from 1st Har, 2008 vide Government notification published in the *Jammu and Kashmir Gazette*, dated 11th Jeth, 2008.

† Govt. of Bihar Notification No. II/D1-9014/51-L-100, dated 5th June 1951 published in the *Bihar Gazette*, dated 20th June 1951.

DECISIONS

THE C.P. & BERAR REGULATION OF MANUFACTURE OF
BIDIS (AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES) ACT, 1948 DECLARED
ULTRA VIRES OF THE CONSTITUTION

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT*

On 13th June, 1950, an order under the C.P. & Berar Regulation of Manufacture of *Bidis* (Agricultural Purposes) Act, 1948 was issued by the Madhya Pradesh Government forbidding all persons residing in certain villages from engaging in the manufacture of *bidis*. A proprietor and an employee of a *bidi* manufacturing concern challenged the validity of this order in the Supreme Court on the ground that it prejudicially affected their right of freedom of occupation and business, guaranteed by the Constitution under Article 19(1) (g) which lays down that all citizens have a right to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. This freedom is, however, subject to the limitations imposed by Clause 6 of the same Article, which runs as follows: "Nothing in sub-clause (g) shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevents the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the general public, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause." The main point for consideration was whether the C.P. & Berar Act came within the ambit of this saving clause or was in excess of its provisions.

It was argued on behalf of the applicants that the impugned Act did not impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the fundamental right in the interests of the general public but totally negated it, in as much as it completely prohibited the manufacture of *bidis* and employment of all persons in the manufacture of *bidis* during the agricultural season.

The question for decision was whether the total prohibition of carrying on the business of manufacture of *bidis* within the agricultural season amounted to a reasonable restriction on the fundamental rights mentioned in Article 19(1) (g) of the Constitution. In the opinion of the Supreme Court the phrase 'reasonable restriction' used in the Article connotes that the limitation imposed on a person in enjoyment of his right should not be arbitrary or of an excessive nature beyond what is required in the interests of public. The object of the statute is to provide measures for the supply of adequate labour for agricultural purposes in *bidi* manufacturing areas of the State, and it could have been achieved by restraining the employment of only agricultural labour in the manufacture of *bidis* during the agricultural season and not by restraining all persons. Holding that the provisions of the Act had no reasonable relation to the

* All India Reporter (38) 1951 Supreme Court 118.

object in view, were drastic in scope and went much in excess of that object, Their Lordships remarked : "It cannot be denied that there would be a number of infirm and disabled persons, a number of children, old women and petty shopkeepers residing in these villages who are incapable of being used for agricultural labour. All such persons are prohibited by law from engaging themselves in the manufacture of bidis ; and are thus being deprived of earning their livelihood..... There seems no reason for prohibiting them from carrying on this occupation. *The statute as it stands, not only compels those who can be engaged in agricultural work from not taking to other avocations, but it also prohibits persons who have no connection or relation to agricultural operations from engaging in the business of bidi making and thus earning their livelihood. These provisions of the statute, in our opinion, cannot be said to amount to reasonable restrictions on the right of the applicants and that being so, the statute is not in conformity with the provisions of Part III of the Constitution*".

It was argued on behalf of the State Government that the State Legislature was the proper judge to determine the reasonableness of the restrictions imposed by the statute, as the Legislature alone knew the conditions prevailing in the State. Their Lordships observed that this argument ran contrary to the clear provisions of the Constitution, and held "The determination by the Legislature of what constitutes a reasonable restriction is not final or conclusive ; it is subject to the supervision by this Court. In the matter of fundamental rights, the Supreme Court watches and guards the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and in exercising its functions it has the power to set aside an Act of the Legislature if it is in violation of the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. We are therefore, of opinion that the impugned statute does not stand the test of reasonableness and is therefore, void." Both the petitions were accepted with costs.

TILE FACTORIES IN MALABAR

AWARD OF AN INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

The following is a summary of the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore in the dispute between the workers and the managements of ten tile factories in Feroke and between the workers and the management of the Commonwealth Tile Factory, Codacal, Malabar*.

Wages.—The wages of the workers were regulated by a settlement which was arrived at between the Tile Manufacturers' Association and the Tile Workers' Federation in January, 1947. The settlement provided that the minimum wages of adult workers would be Re. -/8/- per day. The workers contended that their wages were too low and that they should be paid a minimum wage of Rs. 1/4/- per day. They also urged that subject to that minimum the present wages of all workers should be increased by 75 per cent. The demand

* Published under Order No, 1080 Development, dated 13th March 1951.

was based on the following two grounds : (1) that the cost of living in South Malabar and Calicut areas had increased, and (2) that as a result of independence the labour had realised its dignity and the necessity for the betterment of its conditions. The employers resisted the demand and held that there was no material change since the settlement was reached in January 1947 which justified an increase in the basic wages. The Tribunal after examining the various factors came to the conclusion that the basic wage of Re -/8/- was really very low and that there was a necessity for giving some relief. *It, therefore directed that " (a) no employee shall from 1st January 1951 have a basic wage of less than ten annas per day, and (b) that there shall be an increase in the basic wage of every worker in all departments by one anna per day in all cases over the present rates without prejudice to clause (a) "*.

Bonus.—The demand of the workers employed in the factories at Feroke was that they should be paid 3 months' earnings as bonus for the year 1948-49. The union representing the workers employed in the Commonwealth Tile Factory demanded 25 per cent. of the total earnings as bonus for the year 1948-49. *The Tribunal examined the financial condition of each factory and came to the conclusion that the conditions did not justify the demands made by the workers. It, therefore, held that the amount of bonus already paid by the factories was sufficient.*

Holidays and Leave.—The workers demanded that in addition to leave facilities provided by the Factories Act, they should be allowed one month's sick leave with pay and allowances and 14 days' casual leave with wages. In support of their demand they quoted awards made by certain other Industrial Tribunals. The Tribunal felt that there was a need for making some provision so that workers could get some leave in cases of emergency. *It, therefore, recommended that in addition to leave granted by the Factories Act, every worker who has a minimum of 12 months' continuous service to his credit should be given casual leave for 7 days in a year. It also recommended that subject to the production of medical certificate every worker should be given either casual leave or sick leave to the extent of 7 days in a year. The Tribunal directed that additional 14 days' leave recommended by it should be with basic wages only. It also directed that all factories should allow their workers 3 holidays with basic wages in a year as specified by it. For employees in the Malabar area it recommended the grant of 4 festival holidays with basic wages in a year.*

Gratuity.—The employees of the factories at Feroke demanded that the discharged workers should be paid gratuity. The employees of the Codacal factory demanded that in addition to the existing employees' benefit fund, savings and endowment fund and sick fund the factory should establish provident and gratuity funds also. *The Tribunal directed that those factories which had no funds of the type constituted in the Codacal factory of the Commonwealth Trust Ltd., or a provident fund, should open funds of these types. It also recommended payment of old age pensions on the lines on which the Calicut Tile Co. was paying to its employees.*

LABOUR INTELLIGENCE

INDIAN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA DURING MAY, 1951

Fewer disputes involving fewer workers were reported in May, 1951 than in the previous month. According to the preliminary statistics now available, there were 102 disputes involving 43,471 workers in May, 1951 as against 118 disputes involving 104,212 workers in April.* The number of man-days lost also showed a fall from 366,702 in April to 198,644 in May. As many as 90 disputes involving 40,397 workers were fresh disputes starting during the month. Disputes in which lockouts were declared at one stage or another numbered 8 involving 809 workers and accounted for a time-loss of 8,047 man-days.

Among the States, Bombay as usual reported the largest number of disputes namely 37 and accounted for a loss of about 77 thousand man-days. The next largest time-loss, about 64 thousand man-days, was recorded in West Bengal where some 18 disputes were reported. The State of Madras also showed a total of 20 disputes involving a loss of over 31 thousand man-days. Considerable time-losses were reported in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh also. While Ajmer and Punjab recorded two disputes and one dispute only, respectively, Assam, Orissa and Delhi reported none.

The cotton textile industry alone accounted for a time-loss of over 77 thousand man-days during the month, the largest suffered by any single industry. While the jute mill industry was almost peaceful, other textiles recorded a loss of about 11 thousand man-days. Among the other factory industries, Engineering and Food, Drink and Tobacco suffered considerable time-losses. There was also considerable unrest in Coal Mines, Railways and Ports, which recorded losses of 16 thousand, 19 thousand and 6 thousand man-days respectively during the month under review.

* The C.P.W.D. strike referred to in the previous review has now been included in the April statistics.

A table showing the number of man-days lost in each industry with corresponding figures for the previous two months is given below.

MAN-DAYS LOST DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Industry	May, 1951	April, 1951	March, 1951
Textiles—			
Cotton	77,163	88,119	1,92,261
Jute	240	—	6,672
Others	11,245	1,982	1,518
Engineering	9,325	11,292	31,455
Minerals and Metals—			
Iron and Steel	1,285	3,400	3,355
Others	9,232	3,957	—
Food, Drink & Tobacco	9,788	26,029	7,384
Chemicals and Dyes	420	840	168
Wood, Stone and Glass	1,271	2,662	29,908
Paper and Printing	920	7,746	2,680
Skins and Hides	—	1,428	5,130
Gins and Presses	—	—	—
Mines—			
Coal	16,400	18,873	2,816
Others	934	—	3,000
Transport—			
Railways	19,125	16,100	316
Others	150	—	—
Docks and Ports	6,223	4,908	600
Plantations	—	—	—
Municipalities	179	980	600
Miscellaneous	34,744	1,78,426	32,362
Total	1,98,644	3,66,702	3,17,225

Demanding employment of additional doffer boys, 161 doffer boys of Shri Madhav Mills, Bombay went on strike on 21st May, with the result that the whole mill employing 3,633 workers had to be closed. The strike continued till 29th May, when as a result of an agreement arrived at between the parties, the strikers resumed work. The total time-loss on account of this strike was 24,663 man-days. Another strike in Shri Madhusudan Mills, Bombay which lasted from 25th May to 31st May accounted for a time-loss of 19,929 man-days. The strike which was in the nature of a protest against the supply of insufficient and bad bobbins and yarn, involved 4,226 out of the 4,906 workers employed in the mill. The strike was, however, unsuccessful. Demanding reference of their demands for adjudication, 3,123 workers of the Indian Naval Dockyard, Bombay went on a token strike on 11th May, 1951.

The strike of the Baraset Basirhat Railway workers in West Bengal continued throughout the month under review. About 2,300 workers of the Mundalpoore Colliery in the State were on strike from 16th May to 20th May demanding reinstatement of a compounder and supply of rations at the pre-October, 1950 scales. The heaviest time-loss was, however, recorded in this State in a strike of 750 workers in Swadeshi Industries which had been in progress since 27th April and continued throughout the month on certain miscellaneous demands.

There were as many as 8 strikes during the month in the cotton mills in Madhya Pradesh. Important among these was a strike in the Empress Mill No. 5, Nagpur from 11th May to 18th May in protest against the dismissal of two workers. The strike resulted in a time-loss of 5,774 man-days. A strike in the Model Mills, Nagpur which took place from 7th May to 14th May in protest against the dismissal of a reeling boy was responsible for a loss of 5,267 man-days. The rest of the strikes were comparatively minor.

A strike was reported on 6th May in the Lakshmi Mills, Coimbatore in protest against the usual work-load, involving 176 workers directly and 441 workers indirectly. Further reports regarding the strike are awaited. A strike was also reported in certain flour mills in Uttar Pradesh on 16th May by about 2,000 workers protesting against the non-availability of electrical energy after 5 P.M.

Apart from the work-stoppages resulting in Industrial Disputes, there were some 12 stoppages not connected with industrial disputes. These involved 27,102 workers and resulted in a total time-loss of 27,076 man-days. The most important among these was a general strike in Bombay on 1st May which involved about 12,000 workers in celebration of May day.

LABOUR NEWS FROM STATES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1951

Notes on the labour situation during the month have been received from the States of Ajmer, Assam, Bhopal, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, PEPSU, Punjab, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and West Bengal. These are summarised below :

The general labour situation was on the whole normal during the month. The employment situation, however, showed some deterioration on account of closures and threats of closures, mainly because of shortage of raw materials. In lower Assam, a few rice and oil mills had to close down due to shortage of paddy, while shortage of other raw materials such as muster seeds, etc., in certain mills affected to some extent the normal working of shifts. In Bihar two jute mills at Katihar threatened closure due to shortage of yarn and jute and a number of rice and oil mills in the Patna district remained closed for want of paddy and oil seeds. The Commissioner of Labour, Bihar, held a joint discussion with representatives of the management and the workers of the Katihar Jute Mills on 8th May, 1951 and discussed ways and means to avoid the threatened closure of the Mills on account of the shortage of raw jute. In Hyderabad two concerns had to close down due to financial stringency. One oil mill at Ujjain was temporarily closed down on account of repairs and cleaning of boilers. A cotton mill at Pulgaon (Madhya Pradesh) closed its weaving department due to breakage of engine parts. In Saurashtra, ginning and pressing factories were being closed due to the end of the current season. In Uttar Pradesh cases of reported play-offs and closures affected 39 and 14 concerns respectively; in 11 concerns the managements retrenched the services of 358 workers. Some industrial unrest in the States was also due to rise in the prices of certain essential commodities.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—In Bombay, 38 industrial disputes between employers and workers were amicably settled through the intervention of the Conciliation Officers, both under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and outside it. In 56 cases, no settlement could be brought about between the parties, while in 39 cases the parties did not pursue the matter. Twenty-seven disputes were referred to arbitration. About 43 per cent. of the disputes that came up for conciliation under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act arose over the questions of pay, allowances, and bonus; 33 per cent. related to the question of retrenchment; while leave, hours of work and other miscellaneous causes accounted for the remaining disputes. The disputes relating to pay, allowances and bonus formed about 70 per cent. of the disputes dealt with outside the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, while employment, leave, hours of work and other miscellaneous causes accounted for the remaining disputes. In Hyderabad, 10 disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication, while 5 cases were taken up by the Conciliation Officers. In Madras, 4 industrial disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication while awards in 10 industrial disputes were received by the Government and were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. In Saurashtra, conciliation proceedings were held in 27 cases out of which 21 were successful. In Travancore-Cochin the Conciliation Officers of the State Department held 20 meetings, to resolve industrial disputes. Of these, 17 meetings ended in amicable settlements.

Works Committees.—Out of 117 factories in Punjab, coming under Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 requiring all factories employing 100 or more workers to form works committees, 96 factories have constituted works committees. In Saurashtra works committees were constituted during the month in 2 concerns.

Legislation.—The drafts of the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Rules, 1951 and Hyderabad Silicosis Rules were published in the *State Gazette* for eliciting public opinion. Fourteen Central Labour Acts have been extended to PEPSU with effect from 1st April 1951. Adoption of three other Acts (relating to minimum wages, payment of wages and trade unions) is under consideration. The West Bengal Government have proposed amendments to the Trade Union Regulations, 1927 and to the Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1947.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOUR ACTS

(a) *Minimum Wages Act.*—In Ajmer minimum wages in the employment under tobacco manufactory (including *bidi* making) have been fixed. In Delhi, the Minimum Wages Inspector carried out 66 inspections during the month. In all 92 irregularities were observed and these were brought to the notice of the employers concerned who remedied most of the defects pointed out. The Labour Department, Punjab, sent to all local authorities a circular letter fixing the minimum rates of wages for inferior employees under local authorities and they were requested to refrain from resorting to any retrenchment of the inferior staff and to adjust their wage structure without altering the number or the terms of wages of sweepers and

other inferior employees. The Agricultural Minimum Wages Committee of Uttar Pradesh met at Dehra Dun on 21st May 1951 and discussed the question of fixation of minimum wages in agricultural employment among the low paid wage districts of the State. The hours of work constituting a normal working day, the period of interval for rest, the day for weekly rest, the rate of over-time and the rate of payment for work for less than a normal working day have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act for the employees in the flour mills in the State of West Bengal.

(b) *Factories Act*.—In Delhi, 21 factories were inspected under the Factories Act and under the Payment of Wages Act. During these inspections, 123 irregularities were noticed under the Factories Act and 11 under the latter Act. Five new factories were registered during the month. The Madhya Pradesh Government have enforced Rules 67 to 72 (relating to Canteens) of the C.P. & Berar Factories Rules, 1949 in respect of all perennial factories in the State. In Madras, during the month 624 factories were registered and 206 factories were removed from the registers. The total number of registered factories at the end of the month was 11,727. In Punjab, 13 factories were registered and 15 prosecutions were launched during the month; the number of factories inspected was 35. In Rajasthan, 14 factories were inspected during the month.

(c) *Standing Orders*.—The Punjab Labour Department certified during the month draft standing orders of three industrial establishments, while the Labour Department of Travancore-Cochin certified standing orders in respect of two industrial establishments. In Uttar Pradesh, the Labour Commissioner convened meetings of workers in 7 factories and explained to them the provisions of the standing orders in respect of their factories. In West Bengal, up to the month of April 1951, 1,012 standing orders had been received; of these 798 were certified, 111 were rejected and 103 were not examined.

(d) *Shops and Establishments Acts*.—In Delhi, 2,263 shops and commercial establishments were inspected during the month under the Punjab Trade Employees' Act. As a result of these inspections, 265 irregularities were noticed and legal action was taken in 258 cases. The Court disposed of 322 cases resulting in imposition of fines amounting to Rs. 6,756. Under the C.P. & Berar Shops and Establishments Act and Rules, 200 establishments were registered and registration of 240 establishments was renewed. Employers of 20 establishments were prosecuted for breach of provisions of the Act and Rules. Seventeen employers were convicted and fined.

Accidents.—Statistics of accidents for the month of May 1951 were available only from Madras and Rajasthan. In Madras there were 242 accidents, of which 2 were fatal. The principal industries in which accidents occurred were transport and transport equipment, textiles, tobacco and non-metallic mineral products. In Rajasthan, 43 accidents (including 19 of the last month but reported during the month under review) were reported; of these, one was fatal.

Housing.—The Madhya Pradesh Housing Board at its meeting held on 21st May finally approved the plan of the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose. It was decided that 50 per cent. of the

houses would contain one room tenements and the remaining 50 per cent. 2 room tenements. The Nagpur Improvement Trust was authorised to acquire the two sites selected for the purpose and to go ahead with the work of development. The Board decided that the quarters should have reinforced concrete roof.

Trade Unions.—In Bihar no trade union was registered during the month, and the total number of trade unions registered up to the end of the month under review was 513. On 1st May 1951 there were 648 registered trade unions in the State of Bombay. During the month 15 unions were registered, thereby bringing the total number of registered trade unions to 663 on 31st May 1951. In Hyderabad, 3 unions with an aggregate membership of 450 were registered during the month; of these, one was an employers' organisation. In Madhya Pradesh, the Burhanpur National Textile Union and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Rajnandgaon were registered as recognised unions under the C.P. & Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947. In the Madras State, there were 601 registered trade unions on 30th April 1951. During the month, 20 unions were registered and registration of 12 unions was cancelled bringing the total number of trade unions on register on 31st May 1951 to 609. In the Punjab, only one trade union was registered and the registration of one trade union was cancelled during the month. The representatives of the textile labour unions affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C. in Saurashtra have federated under the name of "Saurashtra National Textile Workers Federation". In Travancore-Cochin, 17 trade unions were registered and registration in respect of an equal number of unions was cancelled for contravening the provisions of the Trade Unions Act.

Investigation of Complaints.—The Conciliation Officer, Ajmer, investigated 21 complaints, mainly relating to irregularity in payment of wages and discharge of workers. In Assam the Labour Officers of the State investigated 97 complaints; of these 26 related to discharge, 16 to non-payment of arrears, 8 to conditions of employment, one to retrenchment and the remaining 46 to miscellaneous causes. In Bhopal 38 complaints in regard to suspensions, discharges, fines, etc., were enquired into and settled. In Delhi, 38 complaints, all relating to wages and claims for bonus, were received during the month; 18 complaints were decided in favour of workers, 3 were rejected and the remaining complaints were under investigation. The Labour Department, Madhya Bharat, recorded 97 complaints, of which 54 related to employment, 25 to wages, 2 to working conditions and the remaining 16 to miscellaneous causes. Of these complaints, 14 were successful, 2 unsuccessful and 11 were rejected, the remaining 70 complaints were pending investigation. In Madhya Pradesh, the Labour Officers and Shop Inspectors investigated 36 complaints, 12 of which related to wages, 7 to reinstatement, 5 to discharge and 12 to miscellaneous causes. The Labour Officers of the State of Madras investigated 950 complaints; of these 207 related to dismissals or discharges, 140 to wages, 109 to bonus, 83 to service conditions, 52 to leave, 30 to dearness allowance, 7 to food supply and 322 to miscellaneous causes. In PEPSU two complaints regarding non-payment of wages were being investigated. In Rajasthan 18

complaints were pending at the beginning of the month, whereas 30 complaints were received during the month. Nineteen complaints were decided, all in favour of the workers while one complaint was rejected. In Saurashtra, 26 complaints were reported to the Labour Officers. Of these, 12 were settled and the remaining 14 were under investigation at the end of the month. The complaints related mainly to change-over of shifts, reinstatement, compensation for accidental injury, bonus, over-time, leave with wages and payment of arrears. The Officers of the Labour Department, Travancore-Cochin investigated 344 complaints; of these 73 related to non-payment of wages, allowances and bonus; 38 to dismissal and discharges, 19 to demand for higher wages, 5 to non-payment of maternity benefits, 3 to alleged ill-treatment of the workers and the remaining 206 to miscellaneous causes.

Enquiries.—The enquiry into the conditions of employees in chemical and pharmaceutical concerns in the State of Bombay, started in December 1950, was completed during the month under review. The enquiries into family budgets of industrial workers of Allahabad were in progress, while those of Ghaziabad were completed at the close of the month. During the month a family budget enquiry was started at Modinagar in Meerut district. A rapid survey of house rents paid by industrial workers of the Juhi area in Kanpur having been completed the staff was engaged in the survey of *ahatas* in the Gwaltoli area of Kanpur.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SCHEMES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1951

During the month, 34,719 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges; of these, 2,279 were displaced persons, 1,748 were ex-Services personnel, and 1,227 were discharged Government employees. The number of persons placed with private employers was 19,969, while 14,750 persons were placed in Union and State Government Departments.

The number of registered unemployed persons at the end of May was the lowest since June 1950. During the month 1,15,685 persons were registered as against 1,13,437 during April.

The number of employers who used the Exchanges during May was 7,020, the greatest number using the Exchanges in any one month; of these 55.4 per cent. were private employers and the rest Union and State Government Departments.

The number of persons still seeking employment assistance, on the last day of May was 3,28,837, which was 2,535 less than the figure for April 1951, and the lowest figure since June 1950. The number of displaced persons registered during the month was 12,385, as against 10,992 during the month of April, and the number placed was 2,790, as against 2,291 during the previous month.

The vacancy and labour clearing machinery of the Employment Exchange Organisation filled 601 vacancies by applicants from other Exchange areas.

The number of Scheduled Caste applicants registered by the Employment Exchanges during the month was 12,734, as against 11,376 registered in April. The number of Scheduled Caste applicants placed in employment was 5,088 as against 4,975 placed in the previous month.

During the month, 4,113 women were registered for employment assistance, i.e., 1,803 less than the number registered in the previous month and 1,959 were placed in employment as against 3,365 in the previous month.

The Mobile sections visited outlying areas in different Regions and registered 11,149 persons, and placed 9,232 in employment.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT ON LABOUR

(i) *I.L.O. Convention on Minimum Standards of Social Security*

The Government of India have replied to a questionnaire from the International Labour Office concerning the objectives and minimum standards of social security, which is Item IV on the agenda of the 34th session of the International Labour Conference.

This information was given by the Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, in Parliament on 7th June 1951 replying to Shri S. N. Das.

Government had in their reply, the Minister added, indicated their preference for a Recommendation to a Convention.

The I.L.O. propose to have a Convention on objectives and minimum standards of social security, and it is intended to have uniform provisions for all countries. Announcing this, the Hon'ble Minister told Pandit M. D. Upadhyay that there would be two sets of standards of social security—minimum and advanced. The proposed Convention also provided for temporary exceptions. Undeveloped and under-developed countries, he said, would take advantage of the minimum standards and temporary exceptions.

Though the Government of India were in favour of a Recommendation, it was likely, the Minister said, that the majority opinion would favour a Convention. Therefore, the Government proposed to press for modification of coverage, conditions and contents of benefits so that it may be possible for them to ratify the Convention within the frame-work of the present employees' State Insurance Act.

(ii) *Industrial Employers' Total Wage Bill*

The total wage bill of the employers of industries in India to whom the Employees' State Insurance Scheme under the Bill before Parliament would be applicable, excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir, would be about Rs. 200 crores, said the Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram replying to Pandit M. D. Upadhyay.

He said that the rate at which the employers' special contribution towards the scheme should be charged was under consideration. The employees in areas where the benefit provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act applied would contribute in accordance with the rates laid down. This would be approximately 2½ per cent. of the wages in places where the scheme was implemented.

The amounts that would be collected from the employers and employees, the Minister added, would depend upon the rate of contribution to be charged from employers and the places where the scheme was applied.

The employers were required by law, the Minister said, to give certain benefits in respect of maternity and employment injury under the *Maternity Benefit Acts and the Workmen's Compensation Act* respectively. Benefits in case of sickness were not given under any law, though some employers did so voluntarily. Welfare activities had been undertaken by employers in some of the industrial and other undertakings.

(iii) *Amount of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund*

The amount of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund as on March 31, 1951, was Rs. 4,41,91,607, stated the Hon'ble Minister for Labour in reply to a question by Shri K. L. Balmiki. The money spent during the last three years out of the fund on building houses for coal-miners was as follows :—

1948-49	...	...	Rs. 17,11,567
1949-50	...	...	Rs. 27,01,353
1950-51	...	...	Rs. 12,15,868

FOREIGN

HOUSING IN FRANCE

General Housing Situation.—The damage or destruction of over 2 million dwellings during World War II rendered acute a housing shortage which had existed even before the War. Government estimates of housing needs were 240,000 new units per year for the next 20 years or more, but initial efforts were concentrated on repairing almost a million war-damaged dwellings in the first 5 postwar years.*

By 1948 only 56,300 permanent housing units had been built or substantially rebuilt. The slow construction rate was largely due to the freeze of rentals at levels so low as to yield little or no return on capital invested in housing. Accordingly a law of September 1948 provided for the revaluation of most rentals and for semi-annual increases for 5 years, until the January 1949 rent should be tripled. To compensate for the higher rentals† a system of housing allowances for low-income families was set up; workers received these allowances regardless of whether they rented their dwelling or were paying off a mortgage. The rent increase, together with tax and other concessions in the same law, greatly stimulated house construction in 1949. In that year 51,436 permanent units were built, and 30,685 more in the first half of 1950; another 129,040 were under construction on June 30.

Low-Cost and Workers' Housing.—In addition, the Government has assisted the "Moderate-Rental Housing Organizations" (Organismes HLM). Some of these organizations are public offices under local administrations, and receive 65-year 2-per cent. Government loans to build low-cost housing. Others are private companies or agencies formed jointly by industrial establishments and are eligible for subsidies, reductions of interest, tax exemptions, and Government loans similar to those granted to the public offices. HLM mortgage loans to workers‡ are guaranteed by the Government, and entitle the HLM agency to loans from the Family Allowances Fund of the social security system. They not only rent housing to workers, but can also sell the dwellings on rental-purchase contracts.

* 111,500 temporary housing units were also built during this period.

† A worker's family spent about 3 per cent. of its income on rent in 1948 as against 16 per cent. in 1914. The law was expected to increase this portion to 12 per cent.

‡ A typical workers' dwelling financed through an HLM agency would consist of four rooms and bath at a price close to 2 million francs. The down-payment usually would amount to 20 per cent. of the purchase price, over a year's income for the average worker, and mortgage payments averaged 3,000 to 4,000 francs per month, or 15 to 20 per cent. of a worker's earnings. Thus it would be difficult at current wage levels for workers to purchase a house without further assistance.

Many French industrial establishments also have assisted their workers in trying to solve their housing problems through :

- (1) Building dwellings and allocating them among the company's workers on the basis of family status and seniority, occupancy being contingent on the duration of the work contract. In an average project, the worker would pay 600 to 1,000 francs per month for a four-room apartment.*
- (2) Granting subsidies to HLM building organizations to build houses and rent them to the workers, giving priority to the personnel of concerns which contributed.
- (3) Lending funds to the worker to build his own dwelling, sometimes subsidizing part of the cost.

Certain groups of workers have received special housing assistance. Recognizing that the shortage of dwellings greatly reduced labour mobility, the Government in 1945 passed a measure providing housing for employees of the nationalized railways, and later found it necessary to build houses to attract workers to the nationalized coal mines. An example of housing projects for specific groups in private industry is the "Inter-Professional Housing Committee" established in northern France in 1948 to build housing for metallurgical and textile workers. Labour, management, and builders are represented on this Committee, funds being furnished partly by Government loans and partly by an employer contribution of 2 per cent. of payrolls. (Abstracted from U.S. Department of Labor—*Labor Abroad*. February 1951, pp. 1-2).

U. K. ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR 1951

The Economic Survey for 1951 was recently presented to the British Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer†. A summary of it has appeared in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. Abstracts from this summary are given below :—

According to the Survey, by the end of 1950 great progress had been achieved, with the help of Marshall Aid, towards the goal of complete post-war recovery. As compared with 1947, the volume of production in 1950 had risen by some 30 per cent., the volume of exports had increased by over 60 per cent. and the Sterling Area deficit in gold and dollars of 4,131 million dollars had been replaced by a surplus of 805 million dollars. Over a million new homes had been provided since the war and there had been a great extension of the health, education and other social services. The Government agreed to the suspension of Marshall Aid, as from the beginning of 1951. Since 1951 the country had been faced with a new task of rearmament. The potential military strength of the country depends, the survey points out, upon a well-equipped industrial system, a healthy population at home and an ordered balance of overseas payments. The problem before the nation is therefore to combine a rapid rearmament with a strong and healthy economy. Exports are to be maintained as far as possible and home investment continued at a high level.

* At the free rate of exchange in 1950, 1 franc=approximately three-tenths of one cent in U.S. currency.

† This Survey has been published by H. M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8195, price 1s. net).

The attempt has to be made to meet most of the cost of rearmament by sacrificing for the time being improvements in the standard of living and by accepting some reduction of the standard below the present level.

The rearmament programme announced by the Prime Minister on 29th January provides for a total expenditure, including civil defence but excluding stockpiling, of about £ 4,700 million during the three years beginning in April, 1951. Of the total, some £ 2,800 million is attributable to the production of arms, equipment and clothing works and buildings, and research and development, and the remainder to such items as Service pay and pensions, transport and supplies of food, petrol and oil. Production of engineering and metal goods directly for defence is expected to increase from about £ 170 million in 1950-51 to about £ 360 million in 1951-52 with a total of £ 1,650 million for the three years 1951-54. At the beginning of April, 1950, there were 713,000 men and women in the Forces. The number was expected to rise to rather over 800,000 by April, 1951, and to about 860,000 by April, 1952. This increase, coming at a time of full employment, may make it very difficult for industry to find the labour it needs. The impact of rearmament on the national economy would, it is pointed out, be greatly softened if a large increase could be achieved in total production. This would be possible in a country with heavy unemployment and much unused industrial capacity.

The Survey discusses the supplies of man-power and of the fuel and power, steel, and other raw materials on which in the first place the prospects for output in 1951 must depend. The table below shows the distribution of man-power in Great Britain at Mid-1948, end-1949 and end-1950, and the distribution forecast for end-1951 and end-1952.

	Mid-1948	End-1949	End-1950	Thousands Forecast	
				End-1951	End-1952
Total Working Population	22,904	23,000	23,225	23,350	23,450
H. M. Forces	846	725	752	} 850	900
On Release Leave	92	11	—		
Total Industrial Population	21,966	22,264	22,473	22,500	22,550
of whom:					
Men	14,913	15,116	15,191	15,125	15,100
Women	7,053	7,148	7,282	7,375	7,450
Registered Unemployed	282	360	328	300	250
Total in Civil Employment	21,684	21,904	22,145	22,200	22,300

Though there has been a gradual rise in the total working population, there is no prospect that it can be forced to grow much faster than of late. The Survey suggests, however, that something can be done to encourage more people to go to work, by the adjustment of working hours to allow more women with domestic duties to work in industry and by special arrangements to retain the services of the

elderly and disabled. A certain addition to man-power, but not a great deal, can be expected from a further reduction in unemployment which might be effected, for instance, by a still more effective use of Employment Exchanges. As regards the special labour problems of rearmament, it is estimated that rather less than half-a-million workers were engaged in the production of munitions and equipment in the middle of 1950 and that the defence programme may require more than double that number when running at its highest level in 1953-54. Local shortages of labour may develop in certain areas, and in the early stages one of the most difficult problems is likely to be the finding of highly-skilled workers, such as draughtsmen, jig-makers and tool-makers. (Abstracted from the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April, 1951, pp. 141-42).

CURRENT LABOUR LITERATURE

ARTICLES OF LABOUR INTEREST IN PERIODICALS

Important articles of labour interest, published in the periodicals received in the Labour Bureau, are mentioned below :—

Socialist Commentary (London)—June 1951 : Is Joint Consultation Enough ?

Ministry of Labour Gazette (U. K. Ministry of Labour, London)—May 1951 : (i) Hours of Labour and Overtime Rates of Wages in Principal Industries in Great Britain ; (ii) Industrial Disputes in 1950 ; and (iii) Fatal Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1950.

Monthly Labor Review (U. S. Department of Labor, Washington)—April 1951 : (i) Economic Status of Social Workers in 1950 ; (ii) Status of Labor Banks, 1950 ; (iii) Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index ; and (iv) Selection of Cities for Consumer Expenditures Survey, 1950.

Labor Information Bulletin (U. S. Department of Labor, Washington)—April 1951 : Training Assistance for Defence Industries.

Social Security Bulletin (Federal Security Agency, U. S. A., Washington)—December 1950 : (i) Old-Age and Survivors Insurance ; Coverage under the 1950 Amendments ; and (ii) Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled.

The Labour Gazette (Department of Labour, Canada, Ottawa)—April 1951 : (i) Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during 1950 ; and (ii) National Conference on Rehabilitation.

Employment News (Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi)—June 1951 : (i) Employment-Seekers and the Labour Market : Madras Region ; (ii) Vocational Training Institute for Women ; and (iii) Employment Programme for Minority Groups by M. E. Thames.

Labour Gazette (Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information), Bombay)—April 1951 : (i) Canteens in Factories in Bombay State ; and (ii) Kolar Gold Field.

Labour Bulletin (Labour Department, Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur)—January 1951 : (i) Annual Review of the Kanpur Working Class Cost of Living Index Number for 1950 ; (ii) Employees' State Insurance Scheme by Dr. J. N. Agrawal ; and (iii) Embroidery and Allied Industries in Lucknow by Shri S. B. Haikerwal.

Mysore Labour Gazette (Department of Labour, Mysore)—April 1951 : (i) Highlights of Achievements of the Congress Ministry in the Field of Labour ; (ii) Incentives for Production ; and (iii) Some Interesting Field Studies for Control of Health Hazards, 1950.

The Worker (Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Bombay)—15th June 1951 : (i) Social Security ; (ii) Industrial Relations Machinery in Turkey ; and (iii) Trade Union Structure in Soviet Russia.

Industrial Law Journal (Lucknow)—June 1951 : (i) History of the Industrial Legislation in Great Britain ; (ii) Labour Jurisprudence by Dr. Bansidhar ; (iii) The New Factories Act for India by Sir Wilfrid Garret ; and (iv) German Trade Union Movement by Albin Karl.

Organization Planning and Efficiency (Scientific Management (India) Ltd., Bombay)—June 1951 : (i) Welfare and Efficiency by Dr. M. V. Moorthy ; and (ii) Labour Management Relations by Bharadwaj.

J. K. Review (J. K. Industries, Kanpur)—May 1951 : (i) Bank Disputes and Award ; and (ii) Wages and the Cost of Living.

Capital (Calcutta)—June 1951 :

- (a) 7th June : Limitations and Problems of State Managed Enterprise.
- (b) 14th June : The Assam Tea Industry's Case for "Conversion."
- (c) 21st June : (i) The Need for Clarity ; Case of the Banks Dispute and (ii) Free Trade Unions Confer in Karachi.

Commerce (Bombay)—June 1951 :

- (a) 9th June : Economic Conditions of Saurashtra.
- (b) 23rd June : (i) Plantation Bill in Parliament ; and (ii) Employees' Health Insurance.
- (c) 30th June : (i) Wages and Productivity ; and (ii) Housing Colliery Labour.

Eastern Economist (New Delhi)—June 1951 :

- (a) 1st June : (i) The Size of Indian Industrial Units ; and (ii) Rationalisation and Industrial Relations.
- (b) 8th June : The Sugar Industry in U. P.
- (c) 15th June : Points for Railwaymen ;
- (d) 29th June : (i) Railway Grainshops and Allowances and (ii) Housing in Greater Delhi.

ADDITIONS TO THE LABOUR BUREAU LIBRARY (June 1951)

The following books were added to the Library of the Labour Bureau, during the month of June, 1951 :—

OFFICIAL

INDIA

1. Report on an Enquiry into the Conditions of Agricultural Workers in Village Dorwan, Bihar State, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, 1950, pp. 81, Rs. 1-6-0 or 2s.

2. *Summary of Proceedings—Industrial Committee on Cement*, First Session, held at Ranchi on the 10th and 11th September, 1948, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, 1949, pp. 23.

3. *Indian Oilseeds Statistics*, issued by the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, 1950, Manager of Publications Civil Lines, Delhi, pp. viii+247, Rs. 5-4-0 or 8s. 3d.

4. *Gazetteer of India and Pakistan*, Director of Military Survey, Army Headquarters, India, Delhi, 1950, Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, pp. 721+Map, Rs. 9-0-0.

5. *Water Transport in India*, Bulletin of Public Education No. 1, 1951, pp. 24.

6. *Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Research Station*, (Descriptive Note No. 1) 1951.

7. *The Kakrapar Dam Project*, (Descriptive Note No. 2), 1951, pp. 16.

8. *Hirakund Dam Project*, (Descriptive Note 3), 1951.

Publications No. 5 to 8 have been issued by the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi.

9. *Administration Report for the Year 1947-48*, Labour Commissioner, Hyderabad, 1950, pp. ii+45.

10. *Co-operative Housing, Bombay*, 1950, published by Mr. K. Sarvathama Rao for the Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Credit Department, Bombay, 1950, pp. 65.

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Bureau of Labor Statistics

1. *Cost of Living Wage Adjustments in Collective Bargaining*, 1950, (Revised January 1951), pp. 20.

2. *Employment and Pay Rolls, Detailed Report*, 1950, pp. 9+A22+VII.

3. *Problems and Policies of Dispute Settlement and Wage Stabilization during World War II*, Bulletin No. 1009, 1950, pp. iv+380, 75 cents.

4. *New B. L. S. Statistical Tables Show Probable Years of Working Life Ahead for Average U. S. Men*, 1950, pp. 2 + Table.

5. *Labor Turnover Report, September, 1950*, pp. 8 + iv.

The above publications have been issued by the U.S.A., Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics and are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing and Stationery Office, Washington, 25, D.C.

6. *Annual Report of the Federal Security Agency, 1950*, Social Security Administration, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 25, D.C. 1950, pp. vii+80, 25 Cents.

7. *Labour Unions in Japan*, General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Economic and Scientific Section, Labour Division, 1950, pp. 381.

U. K. (Mauritius)

1. *Pine Plantations in Mauritius—Working Plan*, by H. C. King, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colony of Mauritius, Government Printer, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1945, pp. iv+86+5 Charts.

2. *Pine Plantations in Mauritius—Working Plan (Revision)* by H. King, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Colony of Mauritius, Government Printer, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1945, pp. iv+19.

3. *Mauritius Development and Welfare, Ten Year Plan, 1946-47 to 1955-56*, Estimates for 1947-48, Colony of Mauritius, Publication No. 38, pp. 31.

UNOFFICIAL

INDIA

1. *The Cotton Textile Industry (1950 Annual)*, by M. P. Gandhi, Gandhi & Co., Publishers, 1950, pp. iv+126, Rs. 6-0-0.

2. *Indian Cotton Textile Industry, 1851-1950 (Centenary Volume)*, Editor—M. P. Gandhi, pp. 32+Hundred and Eleven+97 to 150+xx, Rs. 15-0-0.

I. L. O.

1. *Record of the Third Session—Coal Mines Committee International Labour Organization, Geneva, 1951*, pp. IV+116.

2. *Official Bulletin, 15 December 1949, Vol. XXXII, No. 4, Industrial Committees, Second and Third Sessions, March-April, 1949*, International Labour Office, 1949, pp. III+213 to 281.

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1. *Effective Labor Arbitration* by Thomas Kennedy, Industrial Research Studies XXXIV, Industrial Research Department, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1948, pp. xi+286, \$3.50.

2. *Agriculture and Industrialization*, by Peikaney Chang, Harvard University Press, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, 1949, pp. xii+270, \$5.00.

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Employment

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES*

State	Average daily number of workers employed†							
	1939	1945 ^a	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950‡	
							First half	Second half
Assam .	52,003||	58,070||	53,161	56,119	59,563	61,132	47,811	63,039
Bihar	95,988	168,408	138,090	136,834	148,208	155,334	150,580	\$
Bombay	466,040	735,774	680,896	702,465	737,460	789,463	771,338	701,203
Madhya Pradesh	64,494	110,263	101,355	97,219	101,646	96,273	104,294	88,720
Madras .	197,266	279,176	262,292	276,586	288,722	323,950	348,051	363,828
Orissa .	5,371	7,427	7,443	10,592	12,329	13,359	13,678	12,302
Punjab .	22,468¶	44,759¶	41,626¶	37,486	36,625	39,364	42,612	\$
Uttar Pradesh	159,738	276,468	257,140	240,396	242,083	233,837	238,415	\$
West Bengal	532,830¶	702,964¶	663,087¶	667,626	678,701	665,008	\$	\$
Ajmer .	13,330	15,877	15,789	15,864	15,877	15,380	16,337	\$
Coorg .	14	27	53	117	74	82	266	485
Delhi .	17,400	36,870	33,349	31,320	36,894	38,806	41,055	\$
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	\$	\$	\$	2,065	2,019	2,000	1,686	1,304
Total .	1,626,942	2,436,083	2,255,181	2,274,689	2,360,201	2,433,988	—	—

* Covers factories subject to the Factories Act.

† Obtained by totalling the figures of average daily employment for all factories.

‡ Provisional.

\$ Returns not received.

|| Figures relate to the pre-partition Province of Assam.

¶ Estimated.

Source.—Annual Reports on the Working of the Factories Act and half-yearly returns furnished by the State Governments.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Month	Total no. of work-ers on rolls	Average daily number of workers employed			
		1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	Total
1950					
April	751,671	407,376	236,636	36,480	680,501
May	753,802	405,465	235,702	35,243	676,410
June	767,752	412,802	242,407	39,299	694,508
July	770,238	417,604	242,261	41,552	701,417
August	763,062	410,700	242,582	40,782	694,073*
September	715,278	326,590	178,393	34,315	539,298
October	760,438	395,365	230,720	40,881	666,966
November	759,716	413,985	243,539	42,334	699,858
December	770,606	414,571	244,663	45,130	704,364
1951					
January	770,837	413,265	245,561	46,205	705,121
February	767,104	405,791	245,400	45,927	697,118
March	770,714	408,454	243,408	45,873	697,435
April	777,343	413,238	245,153	43,832	702,223

Employment in the Cotton Mill Industry during April, 1951, by States

State	Total no. of workers on rolls	Average daily number of workers employed			
		1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	Total
Bombay	425,899	233,730	141,475	15,655	390,860
Bihar	1,169	1,043	53	—	1,096
Madhya Pradesh	33,549	18,512	8,859	214	27,585
Madras	97,096	51,522	27,620	5,221	84,363
Orissa	3,166	942	761	679	2,382
Punjab	3,524	1,409	700	610	2,719
Uttar Pradesh	56,168	23,905	16,994	8,722	49,621
West Bengal	30,747	18,058	7,208	3,808	29,074
Hyderabad	14,206	6,916	4,106	2,279	13,301
Madhya Bharat	44,144	22,878	15,261	1,064	40,103
Mysore	16,837	10,269	5,037	30	15,345
P. E. P. S. U.	437	350	—	—	350
Rajasthan	5,981	3,394	2,162	232	5,188
Saurashtra	11,879	6,635	4,535	—	11,170
Travancore-Cochin	5,697	2,665	1,433	847	4,945
Ajmer	6,215	4,004	1,952	—	5,956
Bhopal	2,608	904	660	623	2,187
Delhi	17,954	5,945	6,337	2,869	15,151
Kutch	157	157	—	—	157
Total	777,343	413,238	245,153	43,832	702,223

Source.—Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Note:—Excludes figures for 5 defaulting mills.

* Includes an average of 194,724 for Bombay City which relates only to the first 13 days in the month, as from 14th there was a general strike.

NUMBER OF COTTON MILLS WORKING ONE OR MORE SHIFTS

Month	Total no. of mills	No. of mills which remained closed dur- ing the month	No. of mills which worked		
			1 shift	2 shifts	3 shifts
1950					
April . . .	364	31	36	203	94
May . . .	365	33	41	199	92
June . . .	362	29	33	191	109
July . . .	362	26	32	178	126
August* . . .	362	28	27	181	126
September† . . .	364	26	23	148	104
October . . .	365	27	25	185	128
November . . .	364	24	26	179	135
December . . .	365	24	30	176	135
1951					
January . . .	365	25	27	172	141
February . . .	366	29	27	180	130
March . . .	368	27	26	191	124
April . . .	372	21	32	196	123

Number of Cotton Mills Working One or More Shifts during April, 1951, by States

State	Total no. of mills	No. of mills which re- mained closed dur- ing the month	No. of mills which worked		
			1 shift	2 shifts	3 shifts
Bombay . . .	179	6	11	102	60
Bihar . . .	2	—	1	1	—
Madhya Pradesh . . .	11	—	3	7	1
Madras . . .	75	3	7	40	25
Orissa . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Punjab . . .	3	—	1	—	2
Uttar Pradesh . . .	21	5	1	6	9
West Bengal . . .	17	2	3	3	9
Hyderabad . . .	6	—	—	2	4
Madhya Bharat . . .	16	1	3	10	2
Mysore . . .	7	—	—	5	2
P.E.P.S.U . . .	1	—	1	—	1
Rajasthan . . .	6	2	—	3	—
Saurashtra . . .	10	1	—	9	—
Travancore-Cochin . . .	8	1	—	4	3
Ajmer . . .	4	—	—	4	—
Bhopal . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Delhi . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Kutch . . .	1	—	1	—	—
Total . . .	372	21	32	196	123

Source.—Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

* Relates to the first thirteen days only in the case of Bombay City.

† Figures for 63 mills in Bombay City are not included on account of the general strike.

Wages and Earnings

WAGES PAID TO FACTORY WORKERS*

(In thousands of rupees)

State	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949†
Assam	5,649	10,585	10,684	13,660	17,022	21,080
Bihar	29,375	53,142	59,259	82,920	112,171	137,213
Bombay	144,967	524,903	486,655	591,839	713,024	844,056
Madhya Pradesh	§	33,353	26,279	42,714	47,010	61,061
Madras	24,622	78,147	88,823	123,439	136,153	180,039
Orissa	515	2,049	1,929	3,027	4,449	4,554
Punjab	3,820†	18,640†	17,867†	14,454	20,282	26,703
Uttar Pradesh	25,485	124,911	119,904	133,432	174,352	198,685
West Bengal	113,424†	282,735†	267,307†	337,575	432,025	489,577
Ajmer	1,049	2,878	3,167	3,186	3,971	3,600
Coorg	§	6	6	15	8	11
Delhi	5,145	24,412	25,971	26,078	36,426	41,154

* Covers employees drawing below Rs. 200 p.m. in factories other than Railway Workshops as the latter are covered by separate statistics for Railways.

† Provisional.

‡ Estimated.

§ Not available.

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS*

(Perennial Industries only)

State	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949†
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam‡	263.7	660.5	687.5	755.5	795.8	951.1
Bihar	415.5	538.7	544.0	819.8	1087.1	1125.6
Bombay	370.4	814.7	812.3	977.9	1141.9	1209.5
Madhya Pradesh	§	530.6	470.7	572.3	609.2	842.9
Madras	176.9	357.6	422.2	560.3	611.8	726.6
Orissa	161.8	417.2	440.1	493.6	612.6	527.0
Punjab‡	296.0	578.8	602.0¶	628.2	675.9	873.9
Uttar Pradesh	235.6	551.7	593.6	672.8	887.1	993.0
West Bengal ‡	248.7	465.5	496.3	587.7	723.9	839.0
Ajmer	163.7	419.8	447.8	445.3	527.2	552.0
Delhi	309.4	699.9	837.2	877.7	1047.3	1056.1

* Excludes, besides Railway workshops, the groups Food, Drink and Tobacco and Gins and Presses which are mostly seasonal as information on annual earnings in seasonal factories is not comparable with that for the perennial factories. Covers employees drawing below Rs. 200 p.m.

¶ Estimated.

† Provisional.

§ Not available.

‡ The averages for the years 1939, 1945 and 1946 relate to the pre-partition provinces of Assam, Punjab and Bengal.

Source.—Annual Reports on the Working of the Payment of Wages Act.

MINIMUM WAGES IN THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Month 1	Bombay 2	Ahmedabad 3	Sholapur 4	Baroda 5
	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0	Rs. A. P. 28 0 0	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0
<i>MINIMUM BASIC WAGES</i>				
<i>DEARNESS ALLOWANCE—</i> 1950				
June	53 4 0	74 9 9	50 1 8	67 2 5
July	53 4 0	73 13 6	51 0 10	66 7 4
August	57 3 0	73 13 6	51 5 2	66 7 4
September	55 13 0	73 13 6	52 4 4	66 7 4
October	56 1 0	76 2 3	51 11 8	68 8 5
November	55 1 0	76 2 3	49 13 4	68 8 5
December	53 4 0	68 1 0	49 6 10	61 4 1
1951				
January	52 12 0	64 9 9	52 15 2	58 2 5
February	50 9 9	62 4 9	52 8 8	56 1 1
March	55 9 0	63 13 6	54 2 8	57 7 4
April	58 6 0	69 3 6	54 13 6	62 4 9
May	59 3 0	75 0 0	54 0 6	67 8 0
June	59 3 0	75 12 3	54 12 0	68 3 0

Month	Indore 6	Nagpur 7	Madras 8	Kanpur 9
	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Rs. A. P. 26 0 0	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0
<i>MINIMUM BASIC WAGES</i>				
<i>DEARNESS ALLOWANCE—</i> 1950				
June	47 4 0	39 10 10	41 7 0	52 0 6
July	48 6 0	39 15 2	41 13 0	53 7 0
August	48 6 0	40 3 6	42 6 0	54 8 6
September	48 6 0	40 7 10	42 9 0	55 5 0
October	49 2 0	41 0 6	42 12 0	55 7 6
November	49 2 0	41 7 0	43 2 0	55 12 6
December	49 2 0	41 7 0	42 6 0	55 5 0
1951				
January	45 15 0	41 4 10	42 6 0	53 14 6
February	45 15 0	41 4 10	42 6 0	54 11 0
March	45 15 0	41 2 8	42 9 0	54 13 6
April	48 9 0	41 11 4	42 15 0	54 11 0
May	48 9 0	42 8 4	43 11 0	55 2 6
June	48 9 0	43 3 2	44 1 0	55 12 6

NOTE.—In the cotton mill industry in W. Bengal the basic minimum wage is Rs 20-2-5 p.m. Dearness allowance is paid at a flat rate of Rs. 30 p.m.

Industrial Disputes

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA SINCE 1939

Year/Month	No. of disputes*		No. of workers involved in disputes†		Total no. of man-days lost during the period
	Starting during the period	Total in progress during a part or whole of the period.	Starting during the period	Total in progress during a part or whole of the period.	
1939	—	406	—	409,189	4,992,795
1940	—	322	—	452,538	7,577,281
1941	—	359	—	291,054	3,330,503
1942	—	694	—	772,653	5,779,965
1943	—	716	—	525,088	2,342,287
1944	—	658	—	550,015	3,447,306
1945	—	820	—	747,530	4,054,499
1946	—	1,629	—	1,961,948	12,717,762
1947	—	1,811	—	1,840,784	16,562,666
1948	—	1,259	—	1,059,120	7,837,173
1949	—	920	—	685,457	6,600,595
1950	—	814	—	719,883	12,806,704
May	92	111	66,036	74,337	313,451
June	60	83	33,360	47,535	322,946
July	40	54	14,794	21,188	134,911
August	60	75	236,046	240,518	2,948,978
September	54	71	39,333	249,445	4,954,161
October	64	78	64,691	288,349	2,266,894
November	77	84	51,302	56,736	313,837
December	58	68	36,393	41,061	163,718
1951					
January	102	120	81,039	91,045	324,922
February	45	61	40,995	44,025	303,660
March‡	65	78	37,280	47,105	317,225
April ‡	102	118	88,279	104,212	366,702
May§	90	102	40,397	43,471||	198,644||

* Disputes resulting in work-stoppages involving 10 workers or more.

† Includes workers indirectly involved also.

‡ Revised, yet provisional.

§ Provisional.

|| Not known in 12 cases.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA DURING MAY, 1951

TABLE I

Classification of Industrial Disputes by States

State	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost during the month
Assam	—	—	—
Bihar	10	500*	7,200*
Bombay	37	18,081	70,062
Madhya Pradesh	10	9,651†	16,114†
Madras	20	6,334	31,111
Orissa	—	—	—
Punjab	1	47	47
Uttar Pradesh	4	2,070†	2,330†
West Bengal	18	5,092	64,279
Ajmer	2	1,696	651
Delhi	—	—	—
Total	102	43,471‡	198,644‡

* Not known in 8 cases.

† Not known in 2 cases.

‡ Not known in 12 cases.

TABLE II

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Industries

Industry	No. of disputes	No. of workers involved	No. of man-days lost during the month
Textiles—			
Cotton	19	22,551*	77,163*
Jute	1	60	240
Others	11	2,276	11,245
Engineering	6	1,568	9,325
Minerals and Metals—			
Iron and Steel	2	181	1,285
Others	6	713*	9,232*
Food, Drink and Tobacco	14	2,942	9,788†
Chemicals and Dyes	1	60†	420
Wood, Stone and Glass	3	1,090	1,271
Paper and Printing	2	460	920
Skins and Hides	—	—	—
Gins and Presses	—	—	—
Mines—			
Coal	4	2,800*	16,400*
Others	1	467	934
Transport—			
Railways	3	925	19,125
Others	1	50	150
Docks and Ports	3	3,423	6,223
Plantations	—	—	—
Municipalities	5	717†	170†
Miscellaneous	20	3,188*	34,744*
Total	102	43,471‡	198,644‡

* Not known in 1 case.

† Not known in 4 cases.

‡ Not known in 12 cases.

TABLE III

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Causes and Results

Cause	Number of disputes							Number of workers involved	Number of man-days lost
	Successful	Partially successful	Unsuccessful	Indefinite	In progress	Not known	Total		
Wages and allowances.	3	—	8	1	11	3	26	4,581	10,522
Bonus . . .	—	—	3	—	1	1	5	2,005	13,044
Personnel . . .	3	1	11	4	7	3	29	13,393	82,000
Retrenchment . .	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	152	1,304
Leave and hours of work.	—	—	2	—	1	2	5	3,342	2,871
Others . . .	3	1	11	2	6	7	30	19,948	69,153
Not known . .	1	—	—	1	—	3	5	50	150
Total . . .	10	2	35	9	27	10	102	—	—
No. of workers involved.	2,466	3,683	21,843	1,657	7,012	6,810	—	43,471	—
No. of man-days lost.	2,740	24,688	57,963	4,072	95,947	13,225	—	—	198,644

TABLE IV

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Duration

Duration	No. of disputes
A day or less	26
More than a day up to 5 days	27
More than 5 days up to 10 days	12
More than 10 days up to 20 days	3
More than 20 days up to 30 days	3
More than 30 days	2

N. B.—There were 27 disputes in progress at the end of the month and particulars are not known in 2 cases.

TABLE V

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Number of Workers involved

Number of workers involved	No. of disputes
10 or more but less than 100	37
100 or more but less than 500	28
500 or more but less than 1,000	13
1,000 or more but less than 10,000	12
10,000 or more	—

N. B.—Particulars are not known in 12 cases.

TABLE VI

Classification of Industrial Disputes by Number of Man-days lost

Man-days lost during the month	No. of disputes
Less than 100	16
100 or more but less than 1,000	47
1,000 or more but less than 10,000	22
10,000 or more but less than 50,000	5
50,000 or more	—

N. B.—Particulars are not known in 12 cases.

Cost of Living

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING AND FOOD INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA
(Base shifted to August, 1939=100)

State	BOMBAY				UTTAR PRADESH	MADHYA PRADESH	MADRAS
Town	Bombay	Ahmed- abad	Sholapur	Jalgaon	Kanpur	Nagpur	Madras
Original base (=100)	July, 1933 to June, 1934	August, 1926 to July, 1927	February, 1927 to January, 1928	August, 1939	August, 1939	August, 1939	July, 1935 to June, 1936

Cost of Living

1939 (Aug.—Dec.)	103	107	105	—	105	104	106
1940	107	108	104	109	111	110	109
1941	118	119	115	123	123	119	114
1942	150	156	155	180	181	165	136
1943	219	282	252	284	306	299	180
1944	226	290	276	295	314	267	207
1945	224	272	275	291	308	259	228
1946	246	286	290	326	328	285	240
1947	265	300	340	369	378	320	277
1948	288	333	400	440	471	372	315
1949	292	339	410	425	478	377	330
1950	298	351	398	424	434	372	332
May	297	363	396	421	423	370	328
June	297	363	389	424	432	372	330
July	304	363	395	436	439	375	333
August	307	371	396	416	444	377	334
September	308	371	401	417	445	378	335
October	304	342	399	421	447	378	337
November	297	330	388	428	444	376	333
December	295	322	385	415	435	376	333
1951 January	303	327	405	426	440	376	333
February	306	347	403	439	441	388	334
March	316	367	412	438	439	390	336
April	319	370	416	455	410	391	340
May	319	381	430	471	443	394	342

Food

1939 (Aug.—Dec.)	105	109	109	—	106	103	109
1940	112	111	106	111	112	106	114
1941	125	120	118	123	122	117	117
1942	161	169	157	186	181	163	161
1943	225	325	288	302	319	299	218
1944	235	326	297	303	331	263	257
1945	242	303	291	299	326	251	274
1946	283	337	319	350	364	282	293
1947	307	360	357	417	424	320	324
1948	311	374	421	490	514	379	360
1949	327	392	429	462	538	384	382
1950	340	420	434	459	471	382	380
May	339	440	425	449	461	379	371
June	339	442	416	464	464	382	375
July	350	442	428	485	472	386	381
August	355	455	434	490	481	389	384
September	356	454	446	453	486	390	385
October	350	405	449	457	491	390	388
November	337	382	422	461	489	387	381
December	333	366	415	438	475	386	378
1951 January	342	375	451	449	483	386	377
February	347	409	444	468	489	399	380
March	365	445	428	458	487	400	380
April	369	428	426	482	489	399	384
May	360	446	438	508	492	399	384

Source.—State Governments.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA—contd.

Months	COCHIN (Base : August, 1939=100)				MYSORE (Base : July, 1935 to July, 1936=100)						HYDERABAD (Base: August, 1943 to July, 1944=100)	
	Ernakulam		Trichur		Bangalore		Mysore		Kolar Gold Fields		Hyderabad City	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
April	366	382	359	372	307	344	300	349	318	365	159	—
May	368	384	360	376	311	345	308	349	319	365	158	—
June	368	—	360	—	311	—	311	—	325	—	161	—
July	370	—	362	—	319	—	315	—	334	—	164	—
August	374	—	364	—	328	—	318	—	347	—	162	—
September	375	—	366	—	329	—	321	—	350	—	163	—
October	376	—	367	—	333	—	323	—	353	—	162	—
November	375	—	366	—	330	—	315	—	342	—	163	—
December	380	—	371	—	326	—	327	—	344	—	163	—
January	377	—	369	—	328	—	322	—	345	—	164	—
February	377	—	367	—	336	—	327	—	351	—	165	—
March	376	—	366	—	341	—	336	—	363	—	166	—

Source.—State Governments.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS DURING MAY, 1951

The working class cost of living index numbers for 15 selected centres in India are set out in the following tables. These measure the average changes as compared to the year 1944, in the retail prices of goods and services that entered into working class expenditure as revealed by family budget enquiries conducted during the years 1943-45 at these centres.

During the month under review a majority of the centres recorded a rise in the cost of living index number and this was mainly due to an appreciation in the prices of food and clothing articles. Short notes analysing the index numbers at various centres are given below.

Delhi

The cost of living index number advanced by 1 point to 140. A major part of this advance was accounted for by a general rise in the prices of clothing articles.

Ajmer

The index number appreciated by 3 points to 176. Increased prices of wheat, ghee, sugar and potatoes in the food group were responsible for this rise in the index.

Jharia

A rise of 3 points brought the index number to the level of 190. There was an increase in the price of rice in the food group, match box in the fuel and lighting group and tobacco in the miscellaneous group.

Dehri-on-Sone

The index number remained stationary at 199. There was, however, a fall in the price of wheat in the food group and a rise in the price of firewood in the fuel and lighting group.

Cuttack

The index number went up by 6 points and stood at 172. Higher quotations for rice and *saru* in the food group were mainly responsible for this rise in the index. The increase in the price of rice was reported to be due to seizure of stocks of rice and paddy by the State Government.

Gauhati

A rise of 1 point brought the index number to the level of 141 reflecting a rise in the price of potatoes in the food group and shirting in the clothing group.

Silchar

A parallel trend in the index number was noticed also at this centre in Assam where the higher quotations for potatoes, fish and clothing articles caused the index number to move up by 6 points to 158.

Ludhiana

This was the only centre which registered a fall in the index number during the month under review and this fall was due to reduction in the prices of wheat during the first few weeks of the month. The index number receded by 1 point and stood at 165.

Akola

The cost of living index number remained stationary at 163. All the group index numbers also remained stable.

Jubbulpore

A similar trend was also noticed at this centre in Madhya Pradesh where the index number remained unchanged at 166.

Kharagpur

The index number advanced by 1 point to 135. Increased prices of brinjal in the food group and firewood in the fuel and lighting group were responsible for this rise.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—contd.

(Base : 1944=100)

	Del- hi	Aj- mer	Jam- shed- pur	Jhar- ia	Dehri- on- Sone	Mon- ghyr and Jamal- pur	Cuttack	Ber- ham- pur	Gauhati	Silchar	Tin- sukia	Ludhi- ana	Ako- la	Jub- bul- pore	Calcutta
1945 .	103	110	100	97	106	105	102	101	90	92	94	105	98	95	97
1946 .	107	118	103	122	131	132	106	111	86	96	83	119	107	101	100
1947 .	122	152	123	139	158	153	117	126	97	110	93	142	139	123	111
1948 .	132	162	136	153	171	166	134	145	117	132	109	168	156	146	122
1949 .	132	161	138	159	170	171	147	154	128	138	110	164	168	151	137
1950 .	132	168	145*	182	185	193*	163	162	126	146	114	165	162	153	137
May	131	169	136	170	171	182	160	151	124	151	113	162	165	151	137
June	133	165	137	175	173	185	162	152	126	145	114	162	168	152	137
July	136	168	141	188	183	203	163	158	128	147	113	165	165	155	140
August	136	168	159	209	192	201	164	171	128	157	113	169	167	154	141
Septem- ber	134	168	162	207	196	202	168	174	129	162	112	168	165	151	137
Octo- ber	134	172	157	215	216	206*	168	175	131	160	111	168	168	155	141
Novem- ber	133	167	166*	187	218	211*	168	178	128	156	111	167	174	158	137
Decem- ber	129	165	157*	177	195	194*	166	186	127	145	111	170	167	163	137
1951															
Janu- ary	134	171	158*	176	198	192*	164	189	127	141	109*	169	162	151	137
Febru- ary	138	176	158*	176	195	194*	165	187*	129	140	109*	165	164	151	137
March	138	174	158*	185	198	200*	165	187*	139	147	121*	168	161	152	137
April	139	173	160*	187	199	—	166	191*	140	152	121*	165	165	150	137
May	140	176	159*	190	199	—	172	191*	141	158	122*	165	167	150	137

* Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

DELHI (a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscel- laneous	All Items
Weights	61.0	8.8	6.4	10.8	13.0	100.0
1945	103	104	100	99	110	103
1946	108	107	100	100	118	107
1947	124	114	100	111	135	122
1948	125	172	100	138	151	132
1949	126	181	100	125	148	132
1950	126	168	100	138	146	132
1950						
May	123	172	100	139	147	131
June	127	172	100	139	147	133
July	131	180	100	139	148	136
August	132	173	100	138	146	136
September	130	162	100	136	146	134
October	131	161	100	137	146	134
November	130	157	100	138	146	133
December	124	150	100	140	147	129
1951						
January	131	150	100	137	147	134
February	136	150	100	147	151	138
March	137	150	100	140	151	138
April	138	150	100	142	153	139
May	138	150	100	151	155	140

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 499-500 of the Indian Labour Gazette, January, 1948.

ESTIMATE OF THE DELHI WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX ON THE PRE-WAR BASE : AUGUST, 1939=100

The Labour Bureau Index Numbers published above are based on the average prices of important items of consumption by working class families during the year 1944, the 'weights' used being those determined from the average expenditure on these items as revealed by the family budget enquiry conducted under the Government of India's Cost of Living Index Scheme during the period October, 1943 to October, 1944.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi has obtained the prices of the items during the month of August, 1939 and has worked out the index with August, 1939 as base using the Labour Bureau 'weights' adjusted to August, 1939 prices. This index worked out to an average figure of 260.8 during 1944. Linking this figure with the Labour Bureau series, the cost of living index number during the month of May, 1951 on the pre-war base *viz.*, August 1939, may be estimated to be 366.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—contd.
(Base : 1944=100)

AJMER—(a).

				Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights				63.7	8.2	3.0	8.2	16.9	100.0
1945	.	.	.	105	110	100	122	122	110
1946	.	.	.	111	110	100	155	135	118
1947	.	.	.	147	161	100	178	171	152
1948	.	.	.	155	166	100	201	176	162
1949	.	.	.	159	165	100	183	164	161
1950	.	.	.	172	143	100	198	161	163
May	.	.	.						
June	.	.	.	175	140	100	188	159	169
July	.	.	.	169	137	100	194	169	165
August	.	.	.	173	136	100	203	161	168
September	.	.	.	173	136	100	201	162	168
October	.	.	.	173	136	100	200	162	168
November	.	.	.	179	136	100	203	161	172
December	.	.	.	169	143	100	209	161	167
1951	.	.	.	165	146	100	219	161	165
January	.	.	.						
February	.	.	.	173	155	100	219	161	171
March	.	.	.	180	157	100	219	161	176
April	.	.	.	173	154	100	221	166	174
May	.	.	.	175	154	100	223	166	173
	.	.	.	179	154	100	222	166	176

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 53-57 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Ajmer" by S. R. Deshpande.

JAMSHEDPUR—(b)

				Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights				65.8	5.4	4.7	10.2	13.9	100.0
1945	.	.	.	102	100	100	78	106	100
1946	.	.	.	106	105	100	76	109	103
1947	.	.	.	130	120	100	83	129	123
1948	.	.	.	138	154	100	132	133	136
1949	.	.	.	139	166	100	118	149	138
1950*	.	.	.	145	171	100	132	160	145
May	.	.	.						
June	.	.	.	135	155	100	129	152	136
July	.	.	.	135	155	100	135	152	137
August	.	.	.	139	172	100	135	158	141
September	.	.	.	163	186	100	131	168	159
October	.	.	.	166	191	100	134	172	162
November*	.	.	.	169	191	100	138	171	167
December*	.	.	.	156	191	100	146	169	156
1951	.	.	.	156	192	100	152	172	157
January*	.	.	.						
February*	.	.	.	157	192	100	153	172	158
March*	.	.	.	158	190	100	142	173	158
April*	.	.	.	159	190	100	141	175	163
May*	.	.	.	162	190	100	141	174	160
	.	.	.	161	190	100	141	172	159

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 72-74 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Jamshedpur" by S. R. Deshpande.

* Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*
(Base : 1944=100)

JHARIA (a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	77.7	0.5	6.7	15.1	100.0
1945	98	94	81	102	97
1946	128	96	76	108	122
1947	145	104	78	138	139
1948	151	145	123	177	153
1949	159	128	108	183	159
1950	189	116	114	180	182
1950					
May	173	116	117	178	170
June	180	116	117	178	175
July	197	116	118	178	188
August	223	116	118	178	209
September	221	116	118	178	207
October	232	116	118	179	215
November	195	113	106	182	187
December	182	113	106	182	177
1951					
January	181	113	107	182	176
February	182	113	106	183	176
March	191	113	125	184	185
April	193	113	125	188	187
May	196	119	125	193	190

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 56-59 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Jharia" by S. R. Deshpande.

DEHRI-ON-SONE (b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	69.6	4.6	2.0	13.5	10.3	100.0
1945	106	109	100	94	118	103
1946	140	120	100	90	120	131
1947	173	129	100	108	150	158
1948	180	126	100	148	171	171
1949	180	147	100	131	183	170
1950	200	164	100	137	177	185
1950						
May	189	163	106	133	173	171
June	183	166	100	138	173	173
July	196	167	100	134	181	183
August	207	166	100	142	182	192
September	213	165	100	141	182	196
October	213	165	100	139	182	216
November	248	164	100	130	182	218
December	212	164	100	141	182	195
1951						
January	216	164	100	148	182	198
February	211	164	100	148	182	195
March	215	164	100	148	182	198
April	216	162	100	147	180	199
May	216	164	100	147	189	199

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 55-58 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Dehri-on-Sone" by S. R. Deshpande.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—contd.
(Base : 1944=100)
MONGHYR AND JAMALPUR—(a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	69.8	5.6	1.7	10.7	12.2	100.0
1945	107	103	100	90	106	105
1946	143	106	100	106	109	132
1947	170	114	100	100	124	153
1948	178	148	100	147	135	168
1949	189	131	100	129	131	171
1950*	216	126	100	156	143	193
March 1950	202	131	100	141	135	182
April	200	128	100	141	139	181
May	198	123	100	159	148	182
June	202	124	100	154	152	185
July	224	138	100	179	150	203
August	224	127	100	168	146	201
September	226	128	100	164	149	202
October*	234	118	100	157	142	206
November*	242	115	100	161	141	211
December*	218	114	100	165	135	194
January*	215	116	100	165	135	192
February*	218	116	100	161	137	194
March*	220	116	100	184	150	200

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 48-51 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Monghyr and Jamalpur" by S. R. Deshpande.

CUTTACK—(b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	67.1	8.9	3.0	8.1	12.9	100.0
1945	98	114	100	105	112	102
1946	105	109	100	104	112	108
1947	120	110	100	110	114	117
1948	137	124	100	127	136	134
1949	153	140	100	130	143	147
1950	171	141	100	138	167	163
May 1950	168	141	100	136	163	160
June	171	141	100	136	157	162
July	171	141	100	136	170	163
August	171	141	100	136	173	164
September	176	141	100	141	173	168
October	177	141	100	142	173	168
November	178	141	100	142	173	168
December	175	141	100	142	172	165
January 1951	173	141	100	144	161	164
February	173	141	100	148	168	165
March	172	141	100	148	168	165
April	174	141	100	148	168	165
May	182	141	100	148	169	172

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 739 of the India Labour Gazette, April, 1948.

* Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*
(Base : 1944=100)

BERHAMPUR—(a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	62.4	7.5	3.3	11.0	15.8	100.0
1945	98	105	100	121	95	101
1946	107	135	100	123	110	111
1947	123	162	100	139	115	126
1948	151	162	100	135	130	145
1949	166	155	100	128	140	154
1950	174	168	100	132	150	162
1950						
May	159	147	100	127	150	151
June	161	147	100	127	151	152
July	170	147	100	127	149	158
August	189	152	100	140	149	171
September	191	167	100	140	150	174
October	190	177	100	144	154	175
November	193	178	100	146	157	178
December	201	209	100	150	157	186
1951						
January	205	208	100	152	157	189
February*	201	209	100	152	162	187
March*	200	209	100	157	165	187
April*	204	209	100	171	164	191
May*	207	209	100	172	151	191

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 47 of the Indian Labour Gazette, July, 1948.

GAUHATI—(b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	63.4	8.6	4.5	5.1	18.4	100.0
1945	89	70	100	98	99	90
1946	85	65	100	96	94	86
1947	100	65	100	95	105	97
1948	124	67	100	143	114	117
1949	129	67	100	215	140	129
1950	128	64	100	162	145	126
1950						
May	128	68	100	129	141	124
June	129	69	100	143	146	126
July	131	68	100	148	147	128
August	130	66	100	162	148	128
September	129	60	100	178	149	128
October	130	55	100	241	149	131
November	127	55	100	208	149	128
December	127	55	100	212	147	127
1951						
January	125	61	100	211	146	127
February	128	68	100	214	145	129
March	144	69	100	211	145	139
April	145	69	100	209	149	140
May	146	68	100	203	148	141

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 650 of the Indian Labour Gazette, March, 1948.

* Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—contd.
(Base : 1944=100)
SILCHAR—(a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	71.7	7.1	4.4	6.7	10.1	100.0
1945						
1946	89	95	100	88	109	92
1947	91	139	100	78	88	96
1948	111	156	100	94	92	110
1949	105	161	100	179	110	132
1950	141	159	100	135	117	138
	152	162	100	150	108	146
1950						
May						
June	150	165	100	153	106	151
July	150	165	100	155	108	145
August	162	165	100	157	111	147
September	166	165	100	159	110	157
October	173	165	100	158	110	162
November	171	165	100	155	111	160
December	164	165	100	160	113	156
	148	165	100	160	115	145
1951						
January						
February	143	165	100	158	115	141
March	141	165	100	158	116	140
April	151	165	100	156	122	147
May	158	165	100	161	123	152
	164	165	100	170	121	158

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 351 of the Indian Labour Gazette, November, 1948.

TINSUKIA—(b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	68.7	7.3	3.2	8.5	12.3	100.0
1945						
1946	94	81	100	100	100	94
1947	86	53	100	73	83	83
1948	98	65	100	94	84	93
1949	114	58	100	125	100	109
1950	113	58	100	133	111	110
	116	61	100	156	105	114
1950						
May						
June	117	61	100	142	108	113
July	118	61	100	142	108	114
August	118	61	100	142	104	113
September	118	61	100	144	102	113
October	116	61	100	144	102	112
November	114	61	100	144	103	111
December	114	61	100	144	103	111
	114	61	100	144	102	111
1951						
January*						
February*	112	63	100	144	102	109
March*	111	63	100	144	102	109
April*	126	63	100	144	118	121
May*	127	62	100	143	112	121
	185	62	100	235	115	169

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see page 429 of the Indian Labour Gazette, December 1948.

*Provisional.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—*contd.*

(Base : 1944=100)

LUDHIANA—(a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Hous. Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscel- laneous	All Items
Weights	61.2	9.2	3.7	10.8	15.1	100.0
1945	106	105	100	98	106	105
1946	125	112	100	93	122	119
1947	140	156	100	110	135	142
1948	183	160	100	135	157	168
1949	177	157	100	102	176	164
1950	175	153	100	111	185	165
1950						
May	174	156	100	109	168	162
June	175	153	100	109	171	162
July	176	150	100	116	182	165
August	181	140	100	108	195	169
September	179	150	100	108	199	169
October	177	152	100	117	197	168
November	176	152	100	114	195	167
December	179	152	100	120	196	170
1951						
January	179	153	100	119	191	169
February	176	142	100	117	187	165
March	181	140	100	119	183	168
April	174	142	100	139	189	166
May	172	141	100	152	178	165

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 45-48 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Ludhiana" by S. R. Deshpande.

AKOLA (b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscel- laneous	All Items
Weights	68.6	7.3	2.1	13.4	18.6	100.0
1945	99	88	100	91	101	98
1946	116	86	100	90	101	107
1947	161	91	100	96	115	139
1948	175	204	100	100	123	156
1949	193	196	100	105	132	168
1950	190	159	100	105	122	162
1950						
May	179	151	100	105	119	155
June	185	151	100	105	119	158
July	197	151	100	105	120	165
August	198	150	100	105	125	167
September	197	150	100	105	127	166
October	200	150	100	105	125	168
November	211	150	100	105	125	174
December	199	150	100	105	126	167
1951						
January	186	150	100	105	138	162
February	187	160	100	105	145	164
March	186	160	100	104	145	164
April	183	160	100	108	146	163
May	183	160	100	103	146	163

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 46-49 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Akola" by S. R. Deshpande.

LABOUR BUREAU WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS—concl'd.
(Base : 1944=100)
JUBBULPORE (a)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	58.2	7.2	2.7	12.6	19.3	100.0
1945	90	93	100	85	114	95
1946	98	97	100	79	126	101
1947	121	110	100	89	159	123
1948	149	127	109	121	170	146
1949	152	143	109	123	176	151
1950	152	148	100	114	190	153
1950						
May	143	145	100	117	208	151
June	145	145	100	117	208	152
July	152	155	100	108	203	155
August	157	157	109	107	180	154
September	153	153	100	107	179	151
October	156	150	100	113	190	155
November	162	143	100	113	188	158
December	179	143	100	115	189	168
1951						
January	186	136	100	116	187	171
February	183	128	100	123	185	169
March	175	125	100	125	193	166
April	174	125	100	127	193	166
May	174	125	100	128	193	166

(a) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 56-59 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Jubbulpore" by S. R. Deshpande.

KHARAGPUR (b)

	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Items
Weights	60.2	5.9	3.4	10.6	10.9	100.0
1945	97	110	100	83	109	97
1946	102	97	100	76	113	100
1947	116	106	100	80	119	111
1948	135	116	100	126	129	132
1949	142	114	100	125	142	137
1950	142	109	100	130	144	137
1950						
May	141	107	100	128	151	137
June	144	108	100	132	147	139
July	116	110	100	130	141	140
August	146	111	100	135	141	141
September	142	110	100	139	141	138
October	144	109	100	146	141	141
November	141	109	100	141	139	137
December	138	109	100	147	136	136
1951						
January	133	109	100	147	137	133
February	133	108	100	146	139	133
March	135	113	100	150	141	135
April	134	113	100	150	140	134
May	136	117	100	150	140	135

(b) For details of scope and method of construction of the index numbers please see pages 45-48 of the "Report on an enquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Kharagpur" by S. R. Deshpande.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS FOR LOW-PAID EMPLOYEES AT DIFFERENT MUFASSAL CENTRES IN MADRAS

(Base : July, 1935 to June, 1936=100)

Month and year	Visakhapatnam	Eluru	Bellary	Cuddalore	Tirubirapalli	Madhurai	Coimbatore	Kozhikode
1948	338	367	370	372	351	331	337	394
1949	300	396	378	364	365	360	385	409
1950	354	404	383	371	372	348	388	428
May	348	393	387	359	369	343	375	428
June	352	396	390	363	374	343	379	450
July	360	407	382	369	371	345	394	439
August	365	406	371	368	375	350	396	438
September	363	419	372	378	378	354	396	439
October	360	416	369	392	376	354	392	427
November	361	415	380	384	376	355	391	417
December	358	410	371	383	374	348	389	411
1951								
January	358	407	375	384	371	344	389	419
February	356	413	375	382	367	349	389	427
March	354	416	377	382	370	354	392	440
April	350	425	378	385	369	357	398	450
May	364	435	389	384	366	360	402	459

Source.—Public (Economics and Statistics) Department, Government of Madras.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN RANGOON

The table below shows the percentage variations in the estimated cost on an austerity basis, of one month's supply of food-stuffs and commodities for the principal groups of Indian work-people, viz., Tamils, Telegus and Uriyas on a singleman basis.

(Base : Year 1941=100)

Month and year	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing	Miscellaneous	House Rent	All items combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1930						
April	330	279	579	471	266	343
May	333	267	600	471	266	345
June	356	260	641	467	266	361
July	391	214	638	454	266	380
August	390	201	475	454	266	368
September	379	204	440	454	266	359
October	352	197	440	454	266	341
November	344	192	443	454	266	335
December	344	182	423	454	266	333
1951						
January	354	190	418	454	266	340
February	347	214	418	454	266	337
March	322	198	426	450	266	321
April	320	191	437	476	266	327

Source.—Weekly notes by the Director of Labour, Burma.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(Base : 1937=100)

Country	U. K.	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	Turkey	Ceylon
Town					Istanbul	Colombo(b)
1938 . . .	101	98	101	103	100	—
1939 . . .	103	97	100	105	101	103*
1940 . . .	119	98	104	110	112	112
1941 . . .	129	102	110	115	138	122
1942 . . .	130	113	116	125	232	164
1943 . . .	129	120	117	129	346	195
1944 . . .	130	122	117	129	338	200
1945 . . .	132	125	118	129	353	221
1946 . . .	132	136	122	131	341	229
1947 . . .	102 (a)(c)	155	134	136	343	252
1948 . . .	108	167	153	148	345	260
1949 . . .	111	165	159	162	378	258
1950 . . .	114	167	165	179	360	272
May . . .	114	164	162	176†	361	266
June . . .	114	166	163		357	271
July . . .	114	168	166	180	350	272
August . . .	113	168	167		343	274
September . . .	114	169	168	188	341	283
October . . .	115	170	169		346	279
November . . .	116	171	169	196	348	277
December . . .	116	174	169		351	273
1951 January . . .	117	177	170	196	354	281
February . . .	118	179	173		—	284
March . . .	119	180	178	—	—	284
April . . .	121	180	180	—	—	283
May . . .	124	—	180	—	—	283

(a) New Series from July 1947 Base : 17th June, 1947=100.

(b) Base : November, 1938 to April, 1939=100. (c) July to December.

* August—December.

† Relates to quarter ending June, 1950.

Source.—International Labour Office.

Retail and Wholesale Prices

MOVEMENT OF RETAIL PRICES IN SELECTED URBAN AND RURAL CENTRES DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1951

Unweighted retail price index numbers for 18 urban and 12 rural centres are given in the following tables. These measure the fluctuations in the retail prices of certain groups of consumption items as compared to their average prices during 1944.

Urban Centres

The index numbers for 'all articles of food' showed an upward trend in a majority of the centres during the month under review. This upward trend was mainly due to an increase in the prices of pulses and miscellaneous articles of food, such as *gur*, salt, potatoes, chillies, *dhania*, etc.

An analysis by the various consumption groups is given below:—

Cereals.—The index numbers for this sub-group remained stationary in several centres. A noteworthy rise in the index was, however, recorded at Banaras due to re-appearance of barley at higher prices.

Pulses.—The index numbers for this sub-group advanced in a majority of the centres due to a general increase in the prices of pulses. In as many as three centres, the rise in the indices exceeded 10 points.

Other articles of food.—The index numbers for this sub-group also advanced in a majority of the centres, important items registering rise in the prices being *gur*, salt, potatoes, chillies and *dhania*. At Patna and Budge-Budge, the index number rose by 15 and 10 points respectively.

Fuel and Lighting.—No important fluctuation in the prices of items in this group was noticed during the month under review but the general trend of the index numbers appeared to be slightly upwards.

Miscellaneous.—The index numbers for this sub-group advanced in a majority of the centres due mainly to an increase in the prices of *pan-supari* and tobacco. In as many as five centres, there was a rise of 10 points or more in the indices for this group.

Rural Centres

The index numbers for 'all articles of food' advanced in a majority of the centres, receded at two centres and remained stationary at one centre. The fluctuations in the index numbers for 'cereals' ranged from a fall of 20 points at Nana to a rise of 10 points at Bamra. There was a general rise in the prices of pulses at Lakh. The index numbers for 'other articles of food' went up at seven centres and receded slightly at the remaining three centres. In the 'fuel and lighting' group a noteworthy rise in the price of kerosene oil was witnessed at Bamra and Sonaili. The index numbers for 'clothing' advanced in a majority of the centres due mainly to a rise in the prices of *dhoti*, *saree* and shirting. The index numbers for 'miscellaneous' group fluctuated in both the directions and no clear trend of prices was discernible.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS

(Base:

Name of Centre and State	Cereals			Pulses			Other articles of food		
	May, '50	April, '51	May, '51	May, '50	April, '51	May, '51	May, '50	April, '51	May, '51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.—Bombay :									
Hubli	140	133	133	108	130	142a	166	189	185
Surat	101	115	117	128	153	152	161	162	155
Dahad	132	141	142	148	171	175	185	197	200
II.—Punjab (I) :									
Amritsar	x	x	149	x	x	153	x	x	175
III.—Uttar Pradesh :									
Lucknow	140	160	161	152	182	189	172	161	165
Agra	130	153	151	155	184	191	168	171	175
Bareilly	154	176	168	163	200	211a	173	180	170
Banaras	170	154	173b	134	184	188	216	187	187
Meerut	175	188	188	156	187	201a	189	151	187
IV.—Bihar :									
Patna	216	263	258	140	197	191	192	186	200
V.—West Bengal :									
Howrah	140	140	140	123	136	134	175	175	162
Budge-Budge	134	148	148	114	132	138	181	174	164
Kankinara	129	134	137	111	125	130	173	182	177
Raniganj	153	188	180	110	120	120	190	182	181
Calcutta	138	142	142	123	135	138	179	181	180
Gouripore	132	137	138	119	134	136	189	176	181
Serampore	134	142	142	121	136	137	165	177	177
Kanchrapara	133	141	137	128	142	148	172	172	171

(a) General rise in the prices of pulses.

(b) Re-appearance of barley at higher prices.

(c) Rise in the prices of gur, salt, fish, potatoes, and tea, of course and tea.

(d) Rise in the prices of chillies and dhal.

(e) Rise in the prices of peas, lentils and tobacco.

AT 18 SELECTED URBAN CENTRES

1944=100)

All articles of food			Fuel and Lighting			Miscellaneous			Name of Centre and State
May, '50	April, '51	May, '51	May, '50	April, '51	May, '51	May, '50	April, '51	May, '51	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									I.—Bombay:
154	174	179	109	97	102	160	178	185	Hubli
144	145	147	97	97	97	165	160	170e	Surat
170	183	187	168	122	126	152	160	165	Dohad
									II.—Punjab (I):
x	x	168	x	x	108	x	x	174	Amritsar
									III.—Uttar Pradesh:
162	164	170	120	126	125	164	212	253f	Lucknow
157	169	172	114	139	139	154	153	162	Agra
167	182	182	121	125	126	134	153	152	Bareilly
190	176	186	131	123	124	477	275	280	Banaras
181	184	189	120	115	116	154	172	169	Meerut
									IV.—Bihar:
193	212	218	144	137	135	202	173	184g	Patna
									V.—West Bengal:
162	166	169	96	99	101	160	160	170h	Howrah
164	164	172	123	113	117	169	238	239	Budge-Budge
154	163	163	104	99	98	164	153	165i	Kankinara
172	174	172	205	163	163	182	182	181	Raniganj
164	173	175	108	107	105	163	173	174	Calcutta
148	163	167	137	131	132	163	180	178	Gouripore
151	163	165	123	121	121	185	193	188	Serampore
160	164	168	123	128	129	162	186	184	Kanchrapara

(f) Rise in the prices of *pan-supari*.(g) Rise in the prices of *pan* and tobacco.(h) Rise in the prices of *pan*, tobacco, hair oil and washing soap.(i) Rise in the price of *pan*.

(x) Returns not received,

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS AT 12 SELECTED RURAL CENTRES

(Base : 1944=100)

Name of Centres	Cereals			Pulses			Other articles of food		
	May, '50	April, '51	May, '51	May, '50	April, '51	May, '51	May, '50	April, '51	May, '51
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Eastern Zone</i>									
1. Bamra .	176	171	181 ^a	88	101	105	189	188	18
2. Maibang .	131	186	186	142	142	142	156	155	15
3. Shankargarh .	133	176	175	126	178	183	204	205	20
4. Sonaili .	238	287	285	134	183	178	207	235	23
<i>Northern Zone</i>									
5. Multapi .	160	199	206	127	180	183	203	183	18
6. Nana .	310	312	292 ^b	276	231	231	239	249	24
7. Salamatpur .	193	209	218	172	252	250	902	210	21
<i>Southern Zone</i>									
8. Krishna .	184	256	255	146	184	178	199	214	21
9. Lakh .	186	178	179	176	164	176 ^c	173	172	17
10. Malur .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
11. Muniguda .	208	353	352	234	263	263	255	316	31
12. Kudchi .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Name of Centres	All articles of food			Fuel & Lighting			Clothing			Miscellaneous		
	May, '50	April, '51	May, '51	May, '50	April, '51	May, '51	May, '50	April, '51	May, '51	May, '50	April, '51	May, '51
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Eastern Zone</i>												
1. Bamra .	170	170	174	89	112	125 ^d	189	166	166	182	185	185
2. Maibang .	152	156	159	103	102	102	118	153	153	160	157	157
3. Shankargarh .	163	190	192	98	101	101	131	140	140	146	137	137
4. Sonaili .	237	249	247	114	109	125 ^d	150	255	254	462	346	346
<i>Northern Zone</i>												
5. Multapi .	177	184	186	114	115	115	124	133	139	162	179	179
6. Nana .	258	260	260	154	140	144	147	189	202	188	256	256
7. Salamatpur .	194	219	224	129	160	160	139	146	142	207	220	220
<i>Southern Zone</i>												
8. Krishna .	192	219	216	151	161	163	131	169	179	169	228	228
9. Lakh .	176	171	175	93	86	86	111	131	132	147	150	150
10. Malur .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
11. Muniguda .	242	316	321	128	105	105	126	231	255	x	x	x
12. Kudchi .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

- (a) Rise in the price of rice.
 (b) Fall in the prices of wheat and barley.
 (c) General rise in the prices of pulses.
 (d) Rise in the price of kerosene oil.
 (e) Rise in the prices of dhoti and shirt.
 (f) Rise in the prices of shirt and vest.
 (g) Rise in the prices of dhoti and vest.
 (h) Rise in the price of pan.
 (i) Fall in the price of pan.
 (j) Fall in the prices of dhoti and shirt.
 (k) Under compilation.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RURAL PRICES IN THE MADRAS STATE
(Base : July, 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Rural Centres	Index Numbers		
		May, 1950	April, 1951	May, 1951
1	2	3	4	5
Visakhapatnam . . .	Adivivaram . . .	434	456	464
Srikakulam . . .	Thettangi . . .	471	524	521
West Godavari . . .	Alamuru . . .	414	444	440
Bellary . . .	Madavaram . . .	478	480	480
South Arcot . . .	Puliyur . . .	440	450	450
" . . .	Agaram . . .	393	409	423
Tiruchirapalli . . .	Thulayanatham . . .	500	485	485
Madhurai . . .	Eriodu . . .	410	501	505
" . . .	Gokilapuram . . .	429	465	467
Coimbatore . . .	Kinathukadavu . . .	419	446	443
Malabar . . .	Koduvalli . . .	589	658	654
Chingleput . . .	Guduvancheri . . .	430	449	447
" . . .	Kunnathur . . .	436	472	479

Source.—Public (Economics & Statistics) Department, Government of Madras.

ALL INDIA INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The Economic Adviser's Index Numbers of wholesale prices, comprise selected items under the groups Food, Industrial Raw Materials, Semi-Manufactures, Manufactured Articles and Miscellaneous. Since from the point of view of the working classes, the Food group together with its sub-groups and Textile products are of importance, the index numbers relating to these groups are also given along with the General Index.

(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

	Cereals	Pulses	Other articles of food	All food articles	Textile products	General Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1947 Average . . .	312	471	232	292	314	297
1948 Average . . .	445	426	269	375	406	368
1949 Average . . .	466	439	277	390	398	381
1950 Average . . .	472	451	314	411	402	401
1950—						
May . . .	457	402	319	402	401	394
June . . .	456	409	321	403	399	396
July . . .	475	461	335	423	400	405
August . . .	473	470	340	427	402	409
September . . .	485	475	339	430	402	413
October . . .	495	484	319	427	403	411
November . . .	521	509	281	424	403	411
December . . .	510	507	291	424	404	413
1951—						
January . . .	487	509	293	414	406	414
February . . .	487	509	294	414	430	423
March . . .	488	518	288	412	457	439
April . . .	490	501	289	413	501	458
May . . .	489	515	289	413	496	457

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

Absenteeism

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA
(Percentage of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled to work)

Month	Cotton Mill Industry							Woolen Industry	
	Bombay (b) 2	Ahmed- abad (b) 3	Sholapur (b) 4	Madras (a) 5	Madura (a) 6	Coimba- tore (a) 7	Kanpur (a) 8	Kanpur (d) 9	Dharsana (d) 10
1947									
Average	14.4	6.4	19.1	10.3	14.7	13.8	16.1	11.5	—
1948									
Average	13.3	5.9	18.1	9.1	13.9	9.6	16.1	10.6	—
1949									
Average	15.9	7.4	21.3	8.6	13.1	8.1	15.6	11.0	—
1950									
Average	14.5	8.4	20.1	9.5	14.6	9.7	16.1	12.5	5.3
May	16.4	9.6	23.5	9.7	14.2	20.4	20.8	25.8	8.0
June	15.2	8.9	19.9	9.9	15.8	10.6	19.9	18.4	8.9
July	13.9	8.3	20.3	9.4	16.1	7.4	17.9	13.1	6.2
August	12.3	8.1	17.6	9.2	14.6	8.6	16.7	8.0	8.8
September	*	8.4	19.0	12.0	14.1	8.5	15.6	7.9	13.3
October	*	7.8	18.3	9.5	14.3	8.1	12.8	12.2	13.4
November	13.6	7.8	18.8	8.9	13.3	9.4	12.0	10.0	12.7
December	13.8	7.9	18.3	8.5	13.6	8.4	12.6	10.1	13.7
1951									
January	12.1	7.4	18.1	9.1	11.4	9.5	10.3	11.5	5.5
February	12.8	7.8	19.4	8.6	12.5	10.8	11.1	13.7	12.0
March	13.0	9.0	18.7	8.7	13.2	11.8	10.8	13.9	15.4
April	13.6	8.9	20.3	8.8	13.0	10.8	11.5	14.3	20.3
May	—	—	—	8.7	12.2	11.6	—	—	15.9

Month	Engineering Industry		Tele- graph Work- shops	Tramway Work- shops	Iron and Steel Industry	Ord- nance Factories	Cement Factories	Match Factories	Leather Industry
	Bombay (b) 11	West Bengal (c) 12	All India (a) 13	All India (a) 14	All India (a) 15	All India (a) 16	All India (a) 17	All India (a) 18	All India (a) 19
1947									
Average	13.8	—	—	—	—	10.0	12.2	12.4	13.3
1948									
Average	13.4	—	—	—	14.3	8.5	10.0	10.9	8.2
1949									
Average	13.6	—	—	—	13.5	8.0	10.1	10.8	11.3
1950									
Average	13.1	11.1	8.1	15.7	12.4	8.9	10.6	11.0	8.4
May	18.9	15.5	10.8	17.2	15.2	11.8	16.5	14.9	13.7
June	14.0	12.3	9.6	13.4	14.4	9.4	12.8	12.1	12.1
July	12.0	9.3	7.9	14.4	12.2	7.7	8.6	10.3	13.3
August	10.1	12.7	7.1	11.9	11.8	6.9	10.2	10.1	4.2
September	11.1	9.0	7.2	12.2	10.5	8.3	8.7	9.0	1.3
October	10.0	7.6	7.4	20.1	10.6	7.2	10.3	9.6	4.9
November	12.9	8.7	7.5	13.4	11.6	7.4	9.0	9.6	3.2
December	11.8	8.4	8.3	13.9	10.5	7.7	9.0	9.0	—
1951									
January	11.2	8.8	8.0	14.7	10.7	7.7	10.5	7.4	2.5
February	13.0	9.2	7.1	9.3	10.1	8.5	11.3	10.6	4.3
March	14.8	10.1	8.2	13.9	11.5	9.1	14.0	9.5	7.4
April	16.5	10.8	8.9	13.5	11.2	9.9	13.4	11.2	—
May	—	—	11.2	12.6	12.7	11.4	15.0	12.2	—

Sources.—

(a) Government of India; Labour Bureau.

(b) Government of Bombay; Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information).

(c) Government of West Bengal; Labour Commissioner.

(d) Employers' Association of Northern India.

* There was a general strike in the Cotton Textile Industry in Bombay City.

*Absenteeism in Manufacturing Industries in India, during May,
1951, by Causes*

1	No. of returns 2	Percentage of absenteeism due to				
		Sickness or accident 3	Leave other than holidays 4	Social or religious causes 5	Other causes 6	All causes 7
<i>Cotton Mills—</i>						
Madras State	33	2.6	4.3	2.1	2.2	11.2
Madras	1	3.0	3.5	1.0	1.2	8.7
Madura	7	2.8	4.7	2.9	1.8	12.2
Coimbatore	15	1.6	4.4	0.8	4.8	11.6
Tinnevalley	5	3.4	4.9	4.5	0.4	13.2
Others	5	2.9	3.8	1.0	1.4	9.1
<i>Woollen Mills—</i>						
Dhariwal	1	1.0	15.1	—	1.7	17.8
<i>Iron and Steel Factories—</i>						
All States	7	2.2	6.9	0.5	3.1	12.7
West Bengal	3	3.3	13.3	—	2.8	19.4
Bihar	3	1.9	5.2	0.6	3.2	10.9
Madras	1	1.6	3.6	3.2	—	8.4
<i>Ordinance Factories—</i>						
All States	19	1.5	7.3	0.6	2.0	11.4
West Bengal	3	1.4	4.7	0.3	4.0	10.4
Bombay	5	0.9	8.5	0.3	1.7	11.4
Madhya Pradesh	3	1.1	11.2	—	0.7	13.0
Uttar Pradesh	7	2.6	6.1	1.4	1.5	11.6
Madras	1	1.0	6.6	0.4	0.2	8.2
<i>Cement Factories—</i>						
All States	8	3.1	7.1	2.2	2.6	15.0
Madras	4	2.4	8.1	3.0	2.7	16.2
Madhya Pradesh	2	2.4	5.6	3.4	1.8	13.2
West Bengal	1	3.9	6.3	—	2.7	12.9
Bihar	1	5.0	6.4	—	3.1	14.5
<i>Match Factories—</i>						
All States	5	4.0	5.3	1.0	2.8	13.1
Bombay	1	2.8	6.1	3.0	2.0	13.9
West Bengal	1	3.9	5.0	—	3.8	12.7
Uttar Pradesh	1	2.4	7.1	1.1	2.3	12.9
Assam	1	4.5	3.3	0.1	2.4	10.3
Madras	1	7.6	4.0	—	3.5	15.1
<i>Tramway Workshops—</i>						
All States	4	3.3	5.2	1.8	2.3	12.6
Bombay	1	1.3	2.8	—	2.5	6.6
Calcutta	1	2.5	8.1	—	2.6	13.2
Madras	1	6.0	—	9.5	0.9	16.4
Delhi	1	11.0	10.3	1.1	3.9	26.3
<i>Telegraph Workshops—</i>						
All States	2	2.5	6.4	0.9	1.4	11.2
Bombay	1	1.8	16.0	1.7	—	19.5
West Bengal	1	2.8	0.8	0.5	2.2	6.3

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING, MINING AND PLANTATION INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE STATE

Month	Manufacturing						Miscellaneous	Gold Mining	Plan- tations
	Tex- tile	Engin- eering	Mineral & Metals	Food and Drink	Chem- icals and Dyes	Wood and Cera- mice			
1949									
Average .	11.8	11.8	—	19.2	13.7	11.8	12.2	14.5	—
1950									
Average .	11.1	12.4	—	21.3	12.1	9.0	13.0	12.4	—
March .	10.3	13.9	—	21.3	11.7	9.3	16.5	10.4	—
April .	12.2	13.6	—	19.1	12.7	9.4	17.7	11.1	—
May .	14.1	14.5	—	28.1	14.1	10.5	8.3	20.3	—
June .	11.5	12.1	—	21.4	12.2	9.0	13.3	11.8	—
July .	9.7	10.7	—	20.7	10.5	7.7	13.0	9.3	—
August .	11.6	10.9	—	18.4	10.1	7.9	13.3	10.5	—
September	10.3	11.6	—	21.8	10.7	8.1	12.8	11.1	—
October .	9.7	9.7	—	11.8	13.3	7.3	13.5	9.6	17.5*
November	10.2	11.0	—	14.9	13.3	7.9	6.9	10.4	20.3
December	11.3	13.5	—	13.3	9.9	15.1	12.8	9.5	16.5
1951									
January .	12.5	12.5	—	14.5	10.5	7.7	6.2	9.4	18.1
February	14.0	13.0	—	17.9	10.6	8.3	11.4	9.8	19.9
March .	14.5	12.0	14.7†	18.2	11.2	12.5	9.8	9.7	18.5
April .	13.1	12.7	16.2	18.4	13.5	9.4	9.3	10.3	20.0

Absenteeism in Manufacturing, Mining and Plantation Industries in Mysore State during April, 1951, by Causes

Industry	Number of returns	Percentage of absenteeism due to				
		Sickness or accident	Social or religious causes	Other causes		All causes
				With leave	Without leave	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Manufacturing—</i>						
Textiles . . .	18	0.9	1.7	6.9	3.6	13.1
Engineering . .	14	2.7	0.4	6.9	2.7	12.7
Minerals & Metals	2	2.4	3.5	1.9	8.4	16.2
Food and Drink .	6	2.6	2.9	4.8	8.1	18.4
Chemicals and Dyes . . .	6	2.6	2.0	4.2	4.7	13.5
Wood and Cera- mics . . .	9	1.2	0.5	4.5	3.2	9.4
Miscellaneous .	7	6.1	0.1	2.0	1.1	9.3
Gold Mining . .	3	3.9	0.1	1.2	5.1	10.3
Plantations . .	14	—	—	—	—	20.9

Source.—Labour Commissioner, Mysore.

* The figures were previously being included under "Food & Drink".

† The figures were previously being included under "Engineering".

Employment Service

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

Period	No. of exchanges at the end of the period	No. of registra- tions dur- ing the period	No. of applicants placed in employ- ment during the period	No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the period	No. of employers using the exchanges during the period	No. of vacancies notified during the period	No. of vacancies outstand- ing at the end of the period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15th August, 1947 to 31st December, 1947	53	207,838	61,729	236,734	2,879*	97,892	68,766
1948	54	868,787	259,774	239,033	3,422*	380,118	55,131
1949	55	1,066,351	256,809	274,335	4,483*	362,011	29,292
1950	67	1,210,358	331,193	330,743	5,566*	419,307	28,189
April	54	91,897	23,837	281,972	5,233	34,038	29,482
May	64	108,921	29,434	305,003	5,940	39,735	31,484
June	64	109,034	29,850	322,958	5,948	36,001	27,911
July	64	121,017	29,393	345,395	6,919	34,900	24,388
August	65	119,682	29,021	365,732	6,135	34,858	23,432
September	65	101,585	29,377	347,944	6,313	34,802	23,396
October	66	92,835	27,302	338,311	5,523	34,006	25,260
November	66	114,130	34,554	333,628	5,879	43,078	27,670
December	67	115,330	33,809	330,743	5,739	41,664	28,189
1951—							
January	67	120,059	24,631	345,169	6,048	30,282	26,987
February	67	107,963	32,978	343,748	6,011	39,625	26,728
March	67	112,904	38,253	337,092	6,857	44,202	25,590
April	122	113,437	35,396	331,372	6,387	41,813	24,547
May	124	115,685	34,719	328,837	7,020	43,089	26,186

* Monthly averages.

Employment Exchange Statistics for May, 1951, by States

State or Region	No. of exchanges	No. of registra- tions	No. of applicants placed in employ- ment during the month	No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the month	No. of employers using exchanges	No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies outstand- ing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	3	2,025	1,027	9,142	81	1,192	553
Bihar	15	7,763	2,870	25,186	254	2,716	4,279
Bombay	10	12,590	3,092	33,620	799	4,006	2,282
Madhya Pradesh	6	5,139	1,023	16,926	223	1,296	1,119
Madras	28	17,924	4,589	69,141	889	6,780	3,544
Orissa	2	490	106	1,424	27	82	389
Punjab	14	9,994	2,635	19,472	709	3,586	2,229
Uttar Pradesh	30	33,121	14,365	62,832	3,120	16,330	5,847
West Bengal	6	15,062	2,521	63,802	383	3,687	2,911
Hyderabad	3	1,498	239	8,841	50	199	448
Delhi, Rajasthan & Ajmer	8	9,179	2,252	18,451	485	3,215	2,585
Total	124	115,685	34,719	328,837	7,020	43,089	26,186

Source.—Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment.

TRAINING STATISTICS

Month	No. of centres at the end of the period	Number of persons undergoing training at the end of the period				Total
		Technical	Vocational	Women	Apprenticeship	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1947—						
September	187	5,800	1,878	893	205	8,836†
1948—						
May	316	8,120	3,415	229	651	12,415†
1949—						
May	516	11,288	4,696	278	2,566	18,828†
1950—						
May	169	3,399	696	142	128	4,365
June	120	4,142	656	138	11	4,947
July	98	6,022	1,162	322	—	7,506
August	63	8,635	1,886	349	—	10,870
September	63	9,465	2,215	340	—	12,020
October	63	9,238	2,136	327	—	11,701
November	63	8,730	2,082	318	—	11,139
December	63	8,466	2,014	338	—	10,818
1951—						
January	63	8,293	1,989	331	—	10,613
February	63	8,217	1,950	331	—	10,498
March	63	8,037	1,925	328	—	10,290
April	84	7,964	1,831	282	606	10,683
May	204	7,906	1,745	270	744	10,655

† Excluding disabled persons.

Training Statistics for April, 1951, by States

State	No. of Centres	Number of persons undergoing training				Total
		Technical	Vocational	Women	Apprenticeship	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	1	250	83	—	—	333
Bihar	3	398	64	—	—	462
Bombay	5	845	100	—	—	945
Madhya Pradesh	1	311	104	—	—	415
Madras	10	824	89	54	—	967
Orissa	2	265	48	—	—	313
Punjab	6	862	325	—	—	1,187
Uttar Pradesh	122	1,332	312	114	417	2,175
West Bengal	38	1,521	381	—	327	2,229
Mysore	3	211	38	—	—	249
P.E.P.S.U.	1	88	—	—	—	88
Rajasthan	1	76	—	—	—	76
Travancore-Cochin	4	268	38	—	—	306
Ajmer	1	110	—	—	—	110
Coorg	1	35	24	16	—	75
Delhi	4	427	125	86	—	638
Himachal Pradesh	1	83	14	—	—	97
Total	204	7,906	1,745	270	744	10,655

Note.—Apart from the figures given above, 191 Primary School Teachers and 91 Instructor trainees were also undergoing training at the end of May, 1951.

Source.—Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment.

Labour in Coal Mines

TABLE I

TOTAL NUMBER OF MAN-SHIFTS WORKED IN COAL MINES

Month	Under-ground	Open workings	Surface	Total
1950—				
May	3,631,651	837,293	2,955,126	7,424,070
June	3,638,066	750,791	2,887,470	7,276,327
July	3,750,430	649,837	3,147,860	7,548,127
August	4,272,546	749,919	3,282,463	8,304,928
September	4,573,790	674,920	3,377,501	8,626,211
October	4,142,745	1,183,517	3,212,622	8,538,884
November	3,906,055	776,519	3,121,111	7,803,685
December	4,303,106	826,952	3,260,009	8,390,067
1951—				
January	4,424,373	812,503	3,260,528	8,497,404
February	4,319,962	803,502	3,150,177	8,273,641
March	4,425,146	835,955	3,172,504	8,433,605
April	4,300,474	780,275	3,201,983	8,372,732

TABLE II

PERCENTAGE OF ABSENTEEISM AMONG WORKERS IN COAL MINES

Month	Under-ground	Open workings	Surface	Overall
1950—				
May	—	—	—	14·30
June	—	—	—	14·00
July	15·65	15·32	10·67	14·27
August	15·55	13·63	10·83	13·57
September	17·76	23·29	10·03	13·56
October	16·69	14·72	10·68	14·24
November	17·08	13·80	10·98	14·47
December	15·01	10·53	9·83	13·73
1951—				
January	14·82	18·18	10·32	14·03
February	15·47	12·90	9·71	11·96
March	15·44	13·33	11·12	13·59
April	14·91	13·95	10·26	13·10

Source.—Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad.

TABLE III
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF UNDERGROUND MINERS AND LOADERS IN
COAL MINES

	Jharia				Raniganj			
	Basic Wages	Dearness allowance	Other cash payments	Total	Basic Wages	Dearness allowance	Other cash payments	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1950								
May ..	4 2 0	5 14 0	1 7 0	11 7 0	3 9 0	5 5 0	1 10 0	10 8 0
June ..	4 3 5	6 3 3	1 6 9	11 13 5	4 3 11	6 10 4	1 7 10	12 6 1
July ..	4 7 9	6 7 1	1 7 6	12 6 4	4 2 8	5 4 9	1 6 0	10 13 5
August	4 5 4	6 5 8	1 8 9	12 3 9	3 4 3	4 12 1	1 3 2	9 3 6
September	4 5 1	6 4 7	1 7 1	12 0 9	3 12 9	5 8 7	1 4 1	10 9 4
October	4 2 8	6 1 9	1 3 7	11 8 1	4 0 5	5 13 6	1 5 8	11 3 7
November	4 5 7	6 4 9	1 5 3	11 15 7	3 12 3	5 8 7	1 4 3	10 9 1
December	4 11 5	7 0 9	1 8 9	13 4 11	4 0 4	5 8 0	1 5 10	10 4 9
1951								
January	4 9 9	6 15 0	1 7 1	12 15 10	3 1 11	5 9 6	1 5 6	10 0 11
February	4 5 5	6 9 7	1 6 7	12 5 7	3 15 2	5 15 0	1 7 0	11 5 2
March ..	4 11 11	7 13 3	1 7 10	14 1 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	1 12 1	11 12 1
April ..	3 15 7	5 6 4	1 4 3	10 10 2	3 15 11	5 13 4	1 6 4	9 3 7

TABLE IV
PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE COAL MINES

	Output (in tons) per man-shift for		
	Miners and loaders	All persons employed in underground and open workings	All persons employed above and below ground
1950 —			
May	1.07	0.57	0.34
June	0.98	0.52	0.31
July	1.01	0.52	0.30
August	0.96	0.50	0.32
September	0.96	0.52	0.30
October	0.96	0.48	0.32
November	1.03	0.54	0.33
December	1.00	0.51	
1951 —			
January	1.01	0.55	0.34
February	1.01	0.55	0.34
March	0.89	0.55	0.36
April	1.06	0.58	

Source.—Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad.

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